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# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XL  
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DECEMBER, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE



## NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND THEIR MALE EMPLOYEES— Including Farmers

By an order signed on August 15th, 1944, by the undersigned  
Minister of Labour under authority of  
National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944:

1. Commencing August 22nd, 1944, every employer is required to check the documents held by each newly engaged male employee, within 7 days of the employee's engagement, to determine if such employee possesses documents to show that he is in good standing under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944 (that is, in relation to the Military Call-up);
2. Every employer must report on Schedule 9 to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division, concerning any employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
3. Every employer is required similarly to check the documents held by each male employee now working for him, whose documents he has not checked before, and to report to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division at once on any such employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
4. Any male employee here referred to, is required by the Regulations to present his documents to his employer for purposes of inspection;
5. FOR THIS PURPOSE "EMPLOYER" INCLUDES ALSO ANY FARMER OPERATING A FARM, WHO HAS A MALE PERSON WORKING FOR HIM;
6. Penalties are provided for any employer or male employee who fails to comply with these Regulations.

By an earlier order, employers were required to check the documents held by their male employees, and to report by May 1st, 1944, on doubtful cases as well as cases where employees did not possess documents.

*Employers are asked to remember that they do not report on men who do not possess the necessary documents—only on those who fail to present documents for examination, or where there is doubt that the document presented actually proves good standing.*

*The employers of Canada, including farmers, co-operated very satisfactorily on the first check, made up to May 1st, last. This co-operation was decidedly helpful, and is very much appreciated. Further co-operation is now earnestly requested.*

Schedule 9, for reporting to the Registrar, and details as to documents which prove good standing, are available through the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

*Farmers not needed on the farm during the winter, who answer urgent call for winter workers in other essential industries, will be given continuance of postponement of military training while away from the farm.*

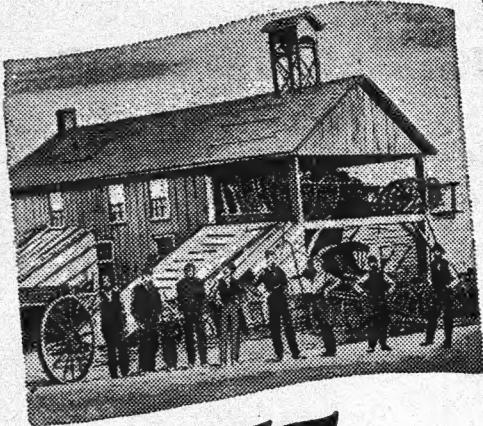
## NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA  
Director, National Selective Service

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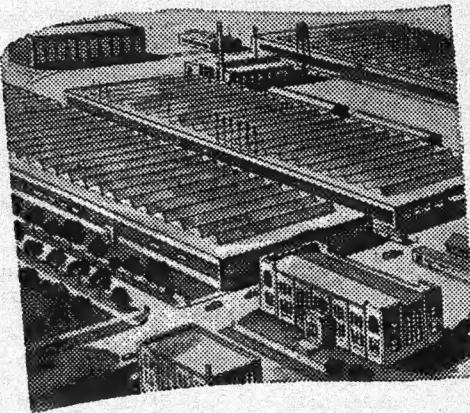
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## Grievances Change Quickly

By R. J. DEACHMAN

WHEN I was a boy back there on the farm, in Huron County, the farmers had one pet grievance. They took their wheat to the mill, got back in exchange flour, bran and shorts, and swore, by all the gods at once, that the millers gyped them for everything that was in it and that the poor farmer was lucky if he got back the empty sacks.

Well time went on, in sun and shade, as it usually does in this old world and the country miller, who made so much money out of the farmers, went broke! Grist mills passed away and, in their place, in distant cities, came big flour mills. The farmer sold his wheat and bought his flour, and the new generation know nothing of the crimes of the millers.

The standards of political discussion have risen in the past half century. For years the main theme was the political corruption of the party in power. There was more smoke than light on this particular subject. This nation in the days of our fathers and grandfathers was very young. Population was small, capital inadequate. The object of statesmanship was to get things done. Two things were needed, population and transportation. Great natural resources are of little use unless developed. So we were careless of them. The vast increase in production was brought about by the things so fiercely condemned. Now we discuss issues. Perhaps, at times, we are not very penetrating but we are on our way and making progress — at least in the economy of effort — that is something worth while.

Then we passed through a period in which we blamed the railways for our troubles. They made money. I would feel happier if they made more now. Freight rates were high — rather, they seemed high measured against the prevailing price level. So the cry went up — "tax the railways". Many a man made political pie with that cry 40 or 50 years ago. This, too, has passed. Competitive methods of transportation came into use. The service improved. There was a genuine effort to give the people what they needed, and the boys, who worked on the railways, performed thousands of acts of kindness in their daily contacts, going out of the way to do everything they could for the comfort and convenience of those who used the railways.

The Grain Exchange did a good job. The charge against it was that some got rich by speculation in the farmers' grain. Speculation cannot be avoided. We produce four or five hundred million bushels of wheat in a season. It must be held until the market can take it. Somebody must bear the risk. It may be carried by a co-operative company, which seeks the special privilege of dodging its taxes to compensate for possible losses. It may be carried by a man who risks his money for the chance of gain. The cheapest way to carry the risk was to let the speculator do it. The farmer is not likely to get more for his wheat damage to Saskatchewan's grain crop.

than he did in the days of free trading. He will, in the long run, get less. He may never know what happened to him and may be pleased to take less, cheered by the thought that the speculator has now turned his effort to other things.

Then one of the theories was that bankers and financial interests deliberately planned to bring about a depression in the hope of getting rich by impoverishing others. This is among the most stupid suggestions ever made. Banks operate on small margins, bankers never gamble. Depressions now last longer than ever before — they carry more political dynamite. Certain features of our economic life have become rigid, while others remain fluid. At one time we rolled with the punch — now we take it on the chin. This intensifies the depth and violence of modern depressions. Banks and business institutions get nothing but a headache from depressions. A dynamic economy will always suffer temporary set-backs. That is the price we pay for progress. Storm signals do not eliminate the storms. They guide wise men to port, lead to the building of better ships.

Packing-house profits on this continent are about 1% on sales, sometimes less, sometimes a little more, never much more. This must be among the lowest profit margins in any business. The result of this is that the packing industry cannot be operated on a small scale. It needs ample capital. But this extremely small margin of relatively little consequence to the basic producer sounds big when stated in terms of total profits. They loom large in the eyes of some. Numerous small plants have been established, from time to time, but they fade out through the vicissitudes of business. The small packing business stands a good chance of being submerged — the farmer would not be happier if packing plants were more numerous. There would then be more failures for which, in the end, he would pay.

Is there in all this anything which lifts the spirit, or is it just cynical pessimism? No, it is distinctly encouraging. The themes we discuss grow bigger with the years. Life is lived on a grander scale. Our fathers worried over the price of bread. We think of the standard of living, national sovereignty and world peace. We have lifted our sights, our aim is higher. In the solving of the larger problems the petty ones will sink into insignificance, they will be already solved.

• • •

### SAWFLY

Because the deadly little sawfly has become Saskatchewan's top-ranking insect pest, provincial and Dominion Agricultural authorities are planning a determined drive against it in the approaching growing season. In 1934, this pest accounted for \$18,000,000 damage to Saskatchewan's grain crop.

HERE'S MY FEED PROBLEM . . .



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ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN PROVED by laboratory experiments that the quality of cast iron could be vastly improved by the addition of Nickel, it remained for the Canadian Nickel industry to lead the way in putting this knowledge to commercial use.

In 1921 Nickel investigators began intensive laboratory research on cast iron. They reviewed previous experiments carried on by other scientists. They made countless experiments of their own. They proved that cast iron could be made stronger, more uniform in texture and more resistant to corrosion and wear by adding Nickel. They sent out this information to buyers of castings. They instructed foundries how to use Nickel to get best results.

So Nickel alloy iron was adopted for scores of new uses. Another new market for Nickel had been developed to take the place of war markets wiped out in 1918.

Today Canadian Nickel is again diverted to war purposes, and again the industry looks to the future with confidence. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets, so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own initiative and enterprise, to make still greater contributions to Canada's welfare.

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# FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

Founded and Edited by the late C. W. PETERSON in 1905 in the  
interests of the Farmer and Prairie Home.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes—and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years; to others, \$1.00 per annum.

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CALGARY

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CANADA

Number 12

## PROUD AND THANKFUL

The latest figures before we go to press indicate that the 7th Victory Loan has "gone over the top". The success of the loan reflects great credit on the patriotism of our people and a word of thanks to the men and women who worked so hard to make the 7th Loan a success.

## PROBLEMS

The approach of victory in Europe is carrying many post-war problems past the stage of study and discussion and making them matters of real and immediate concern. One of the many questions in the mind of Canadian farmers is—Will Great Britain go back to Danish bacon? According to Senator Duncan Marshall the Danes appear to have maintained a fairly high hog production, most of which goes to Germany. Mr. Marshall warns that Canadian farmers must produce the very best bacon possible if they are to meet Danish competition in a post-war world.

To secure the permanence of the export bacon trade after the war, it will be necessary for Canadian hog producers to make a concerted effort to provide the type, finish a.d weight of carcasses required for the British trade. Under present grading regulations the marketing of hogs only when they have reached the correct weight of from 190 to 210 pounds at the farm is one of the greatest problems of the Canadian bacon industry. The whole future of the Canadian bacon trade may depend upon the weights at which farmers choose to market their hogs. Experiments at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., have shown that hogs weighing not more than 210 pounds alive when marketed at about six months old are not only more likely to receive the premium on "A" grade, but they will also cost considerably less to produce than will hogs marketed at heavier weights and when several weeks older. It is difficult to estimate the weights of pigs with the necessary accuracy. With this in mind, a special pig scale suited to the job right on the farm has been developed under the auspices of the Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## FINISH THE TASK

This is a truly critical time as regards the prosecution of the war activities by Canada and the other Allied Nations. If our own Canadian people make the mistake of thinking that the enemy is now so nearly vanquished that further effort on their part is no longer needed to bring the war to a successful conclusion, then the prestige we have gained so dearly among the nations will be lost and will actually injure the prosperity of Canada and every class and individual in the Dominion. Let us be very mindful of this fact.

## May Joy Be Yours

As the dawn of freedom brightens and the shadows are lifted from our hearts, the Officers and Staff of the "Review" wish to all their readers a Very Happy Christmas. To those who have lost loved ones, through reason of the war, our hearts go out in sympathy — may your Christmas be made bright in the knowledge that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

F. ANGLIN JOHNSON,  
President

## PENICILLIN

Penicillin is the name of the remarkable new drug so successful in the treatment of wounds and infectious diseases common to the war. It has already saved the lives of thousands of our men and will save the lives of thousands more before the war is over. Up to recently, virtually all production has been requisitioned for military use. Penicillin is not, however, a cure-all, since it is not effective against all types of infection. Its administration is external in the case of wounds or surface infection, or by injection, but is ineffective when taken by mouth. The general public is not aware that the production of this new drug is linked with agriculture. Penicillin is produced by a mold that lives on a diet composed almost completely of agricultural products. Scientists found that the mold preferred, in addition to corn steep liquor, some lactose, the sugar present in cow's milk—another agricultural product. Penicillin is one of agriculture's outstanding contributions to the war and a development that will live to benefit humanity long after the world is again at peace.

## RURAL ELECTRICITY

I am very hopeful that our readers are following with interest the articles by Professor Andrew Stewart which are appearing in the "Review" under the heading of "Farm Electrification", a subject which should be of interest to every farm home not only in Alberta, but in all western Canada rural areas. I am afraid a great number of farmers are interested in the installment of electrical equipment mainly as a contribution to personal comfort and convenience around the home, but let us go a little further with a view to its potential use in reducing labour. B. T. Stephanson, Agricultural Engineer for the Alberta Department of Agriculture,

points out that the productive use of electricity in agriculture should be of far greater importance than just its household application. When electricity does become available to the farmer, he should use it for more than luxuries and convenience. He should make full use of it to reduce farm drudgery, lower costs of production and actually put cash in his pocket. Electricity is not an expensive luxury, it is a productive tool that can be used with profit. Farmers must use the service to its fullest extent. There are hundreds of uses for electricity in agriculture. Its use on the farm is limited only by the imagination of the farmer.

## LET'S FACE IT

It takes a strong man to work on a farm—yes, a man in full possession of his powers. What are you going to do if that boy who went away comes limping home? Or, if he can reach out only one arm to greet you? Don't stand there and cry or gaze at him. He'll sense what you're doing, even if he cannot see. Meet him with a genuine smile and a hearty welcome home, no matter what the war has done to him.

Do you know that some of the boys who are returning now, discharged through no fault of their own, are afraid of the future, so afraid that they are practicing what to say or do. Such a boy came to see me the other day, yes and he came from a farm home. I think it would be wise and better for us to do some practising, or at least think out beforehand what we can and will do to make them feel at home again.

## WORDS

How truly Robert Louis Stevenson sang when he penned these words, "Bright is the ring of words when the right man sings them." There is something beautiful and terrible in the power of words. No matter what our condition in life may be, who we are, or where we live, we assume a great responsibility when we use words. A careless word spoken can unloose the greatest hatred and misunderstanding, so let us all be careful of our words, remember words can shape our lives. They can bring smiles or tears—win friends or lose them. I can give no greater example of the power of words than when Churchill used his genius to spur a valiant and glorious Empire into that heroic struggle when all but hope was dead during those terrible days when our boys came back from the burning sands of Dunkirk. Can we ever forget his words, sweeping across the Empire, calling to her sons to forge the tools of victory! Churchill's words became a stirring call in the gray despair of those bitter days. Never in the history of this war-stricken world of ours were words of kindness and sympathy more sorely needed. Let us give thought before we speak.

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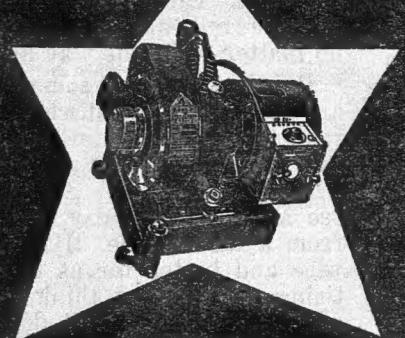
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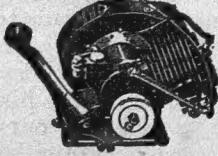
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# Family Services

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

### RADIATOR GRILL

If you need a replacement for your car radiator grill and one is not available, the type of grill used to cover an ordinary home or office radiator can be fashioned into one suitable for a car. Select a design open enough to permit free passage of air and thin enough to bend easily. Form a pattern of heavy wrapping paper to transfer the design to the metal. You can make curves by forming the metal and joining the seams with small sheet-metal screws or bolts through holes bored in the grill, fastened to pieces of heavy gauge galvanized metal underneath. The grill may be chrome plated, but if this is impossible a covering of paint front and back will do.



### PROTECTION FROM ANTS

To prevent ants from getting into your picnic lunch basket, invert a bowl in a pie tin, fill the tin with water and set the lunch basket on the bowl. The water forms a moat which ants are unable to cross.



### PROTECTS INSULATOR SCREW

When putting up screw-type insulators, one electrician places a small amount of putty around the base of the screw as indicated. When the insulator is screwed in place the putty spreads out between the porcelain and wood, forming a watertight joint that protects the screw against rust.



### PLANING CLAMP



TAKING the "jitter" out of a board being planed or sawed is the job of a metal U-shaped clamp that can be screwed to work bench or plank. Thumbscrews hold the board firmly in place and a sheet metal guard protects the wood. When planing, two thumbscrews hold the board and a third acts as a stop to prevent it from sliding under pressure. The clamp is also handy for sharpening saws. The saw is placed between two thin boards and put into the clamp.

### ANCHORING TROUGH

To anchor a hog trough on a concrete feeding floor so that it could not be moved or tipped over by the animals, yet be released easily for emptying or cleaning, one STAKE was set in the concrete at each end of the trough, which was fitted with wire loops to drop down over the stakes. If the loops are long enough to come within an inch of the floor, when they are in position over the stakes, there will be little possibility of the pigs rooting them off the stakes.



### SPRINKLING CAN

WHEN you are unable to purchase a sprinkling can, a couple buckets will serve as a substitute, provided one will fit inside the other. An old leaky bucket will do for the inside one. Punch several holes in its bottom, fill the good one with water and set the old one inside. When it fills with water lift it out and hold it over the plants to be sprinkled.



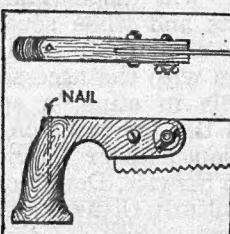
### ROOSTING HENS

IF your chickens have a habit of roosting on the edges of the nests, the trouble can be stopped easily. Just notch the edge of the front retaining board. This will make it difficult for the chickens to perch on it and they will give up the habit.



### SAW HANDLES

A WORKMAN who has only one handle for a nest of saw blades is likely to use one blade for all jobs rather than change saw handles. To avoid doing this, a handle should be provided for each blade. The handles are cut easily to the desired shape from hardwood and can be reinforced by driving a nail into the end of each as indicated. It is still better to bore a pilot hole and drive in a long slender screw, taking care not to split the wood.



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# Farm Electrification In Alberta

## 4—Monthly Costs and Rates.

By PROFESSOR ANDREW STEWART

The following article is the fourth of a series on the subject of farm electrification in Alberta, written especially for the Farm and Ranch Review by Professor Stewart, Department of Economics, University of Alberta. The author, in recent months, has been engaged in a survey of rural electrification in behalf of the Research Council of Alberta.

**R**EERENCE was made in the preceding article to the costs of constructing farm distribution lines. From the enquiries referred to in that article, it has been estimated that by building farm distribution lines off the existing high voltage transmission lines, 30,000 farms in the Province of Alberta could be connected at an average cost of about \$600 per farm.

If all costs had to be met out of rates, these costs would include the capital charges on the investment in farm lines, the operating costs involved in supplying power to customers on the line, and the cost of energy at the farm.

Capital charges include interest and depreciation. The precise rate of interest which would be involved in financing line construction depends on a number of factors which cannot be accurately predicted. Assuming that funds for this type of project were available at 3% per annum, the charge for interest would be equivalent to \$1.50 per month. Because of the limited experience with farm distribution lines, the rate of depreciation is also difficult to estimate accurately. If the average life of the lines were 25 years (depreciation of 4% per annum) replacement could be provided for by a sinking fund levy of 2.75% per year. The charge to cover replacement would then amount to \$1.38 per month. This would bring the total monthly charges on fixed capital to \$2.88 per month.

The main items of operating costs are line operating expenses, billing and collection, promotion and load-building, and administrative expenses.

Line operating expenses include salaries and travelling expenses of men engaged in patrolling and servicing lines, materials for repairs, and the maintenance of meters and transformers. Costs of billing and collection would be high on rural lines if farm meters were read and collections made monthly as in urban centres. Promotional activities are those designed to increase the number of connections and to build up consumption of energy on farms. In the initial stages considerable expenditure for this purpose would be justified. Administrative expenses are those overhead office expenses which have to be distributed over the customers served. Once again, lack of experience limits the possibility of accurate estimate of operating expenses. The Electrification Enquiry Commission appointed in Manitoba in 1942 estimated that total line operating expenses might amount to \$1.99 per month; and a similar figure might cover the expenses in Alberta.

Information made available by the Companies generating power in Alberta suggests a cost of 1.00 cents per kWhr at the generating plant. To arrive at the cost of energy at the farm allowance has to be made for line losses. These are estimated at 40%, which would bring the cost per kWhr at the farm to 1.65 cents.

Based on these estimates, the total cost of supplying 50 kWhr per month would be \$5.70, made up of \$2.88 capital charges, \$1.99 operating costs, and 83 cents for energy.

Assuming that total costs, as estimated, had to be met out of revenue from the sale of energy to farm users, the following rates would appear to be necessary:

Minimum net monthly bill of \$4.80 up to 20 kWhr.

(Discount at 10% off the even dollar.)

Additional consumption over 20 kWhr, 3 cents net.

It will be seen that these rates would cover costs at an average consumption per farm of 50 kWhr per month.

First 20 kWhr ..... \$4.80  
Additional 30 kWhr ..... 0.90

Total net bill ..... 5.70

Possible means of reducing construction costs below \$600 per farm were considered in the preceding article. There is a variety of procedures by which the rates suggested above might be reduced.

First, these rates are based on the assumption that all costs incurred in supplying energy to farm users were to be covered by revenues from rates charged. In fact, there are few situations where any substantial proportions of farms are electrified in which this principle is employed in farm rate setting. For example, the Shawinigan Power Company, which is the principal utility supplying farm customers in Quebec, claims to lose \$350,000 per year on the service it provides to its farm customers. This, of course, means that rates being charged to other users are sufficient to compensate the Company for the loss it sustains on its farm systems. Again, in Ontario, the Provincial Government has contributed in grants-in-aid to rural electrification an amount equivalent to \$180 per rural customer. Rates to farm users in Alberta could be reduced below those suggested if some method of absorbing farm line losses were adopted, either through revenue from the sale of power to other classes of users, or out of the general revenues of the Province.

Second, the rates suggested are based on an extensive scheme covering 30,000 farms. Costs per farm, and rates, could be reduced if a plan for providing central station power to farms were limited to those areas in which there is a relatively high density of farms, and in which a relatively high saturation could be expected. For example, it has been estimated that if the construction of farm lines were limited to areas capable of providing 1.75 connections per mile, construction costs per farm might be reduced some \$75 per farm. Perhaps 10,000 farms could be electrified under these conditions.

Third, there may be some opportunities of reducing operating costs, and rates, through local assistance in patrolling lines and in connection with meter reading, billing and collections. The reductions which might be effected in these ways are possibly limited, but are worth consideration and investigation.

On the other side, it must be noted that some of the costs included in the estimates are perhaps lower than they would prove to be in practice.

In the first place, the estimates are based on the assumption that little risk is involved in the investment required, that farms connected to the lines will remain users, and that there will be no serious problem of disconnections, collections or bad debts. On the basis of past experience of farm incomes it is doubtful if private capital could be attracted to this form of investment at an interest rate of 3%. The risks would appear to be too great. Even where public funds were made available at so low a rate, the risk would still remain as long as farm incomes were likely to be as irregular as they have been in the past. It is therefore again evident that, if rates are to be low enough to induce a substantial number of farms to take central station power, difficulties can be avoided only if farm incomes are in the future more stable than they have been.

Secondly, at least for a time, expenses for education and promotion might well be higher than those allowed for in the estimate of costs. However, agricultural education and research has long been accepted as a responsibility of government. In view of the general advantages which might be expected to follow farm electrification, it would seem reasonable for governments and government institutions to participate largely in the educational and promotional work required.



## FOR THE READERS OF FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

CAN you answer the seven interesting questions listed below? After you have tried, ask your family and friends. You'll find the answers at the base of this column. This is the last in this series of "Quiz Corners." Several thousand questions were submitted by our readers and we thank them for their interest. No more questions are required.

1. What are the contents of the Milkweed Pods used for?

(Submitted by Miss Marjorie Stickels, Burford, Ontario.)

2. How many times has Canada won the World's Wheat Championship?

(Submitted by Walter Boydolo, Dalmuir, Alta.)

3. What is the legal minimum weight of a gallon of maple syrup?

(Submitted by Mrs. George S. Cunningham, Gananoque, Ont.)

4. How much beet sugar has been produced annually during the past five years in South-western Ontario's sugar beet fields?

(Submitted by Albert Izzard, Camlachie, Ont.)

5. How many horses did the United States buy from Canada last year?

(Submitted by Mike Elanik, Edward, Alta.)

6. How many Experimental Farms are there in Canada?

(Submitted by Robert Bergeron, East Angus, Que.)

7. Which radio 'B' battery has no waste space between cells?

(Cheques have been mailed to the six winners listed above. This contest held throughout 1944, is now brought to a close.)

## FOR ITS SIZE, WHICH B BATTERY PRODUCES THE MOST POWER?

Most owners of battery-operated radios in Canada know the answer to this question.

Size for size, the "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" Battery produces the most power. The reason is simple—this best-selling battery is built in layers under a patented process. It is every inch a battery—with no waste space between the closely-packed layers.

To make sure you are getting the best value for your money, ask for "Eveready" Radio Batteries by name!



**EVEREADY**  
TRADE-MARK  
**RADIO BATTERIES**

### HERE ARE THE ANSWERS:

(The first six questions and answers were submitted by our readers and checked by well-known farm editors.)

1. For the filling of life preservers.	5. 17.01¢.
2. 27.00¢.	6. Five, At Ottawa, Ont.
3. Thirteen pounds, two ounces.	7. The "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" battery, because it is built in layers.
4. Sixty-seven million pounds.	8. Salt, N.S.
5. Three pounds, two ounces.	9. The "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" battery, because it is built in layers.
6. Seven.	10. Radio B-Battery.

# Annual Report of the UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

The Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of United Grain Growers Limited took place in Calgary on November 9th and 10th, 1944, with approximately 300 delegates present, representing 38,000 members of the Company.

The annual report presented by the President, Mr. R. S. Law, on behalf of the directors, showed satisfactory operating results for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1944.

The profit for the year, subject to taxation, was \$475,152.79, from which amount there was deducted provision for taxes under the Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxation Acts to an estimated amount of \$230,000.00, leaving as net profit after taxation for the year an amount of \$245,152.79. A dividend of five per cent was paid for the year on the Company's Class "A" shares. Provision was also made for the same rate of dividend on Class "B" Membership shares.

The amount provided for interest on bonds, before arriving at profit for the year, was \$105,959.41, and provision for depreciation of capital assets amount to \$493,272.95. Before arriving at profit for the year appropriation was made of \$1,225,000.00 to patronage dividend reserve.

The report stated that during the year under review the volume of business done by the Company's elevators was much larger than anticipated at the beginning of the season and that more grain than ever before passed through the country and terminal elevators of United Grain Growers Limited. In spite of the fact that the crop of 1943 was a small one, there were very large deliveries of grain which had been carried over on farms from previous years. These large handlings tended to produce substantial earnings for the Company and also important was the large extent to which the grain storage facilities of the Company were employed during most of the season. The report went on to say, however, that the conditions of the past year could not be expected to continue in normal years.

The Company's elevator system includes 529 country elevators, and there are at country points 61 permanent annexes, 381 temporary annexes, 285 coal sheds, 250 flour houses, 5 miscellaneous sheds and 261 cottages.

At Port Arthur the Company owns and operates a terminal elevator with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels and temporary annexes adjacent thereto with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels, a total capacity at Port Arthur of 9,500,000 bushels. At Vancouver, B.C., a terminal elevator with a capacity of 2,600,000 bushels is operated under lease from the Dominion Harbours Board and at Victoria, B.C., a million-bushel terminal elevator, leased from the City of Victoria.

The Company also operates as a terminal, an elevator at Edmonton, acquired from its former owner the Gillespie Grain Company. It is found particularly useful in marketing re-cleaned, high-quality oats from Northern Alberta.

It will be recalled that in 1943 the number of the Company's country elevators was increased by 82, largely by the purchase of elevators formerly operated by the Gillespie

The meeting closed with expressions of thanks from the delegates to the shareholders and staff of the Company for their work during the past year.

The closing section of the Directors' report included the following:

"Throughout the course of the war your directors have been accustomed to put before the delegates each year, suggestions for changes in the agricultural policy of Canada, designed to make agriculture as efficient as possible in the war purposes of this country. These have subsequently formed the bases of representations to the Government, usually through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Further suggestions of that nature and for that purpose, are not called for at this moment. No further important changes based on wartime considerations are likely to be made in Canadian agricultural policy. We should recognize that a large number of the suggestions put forward by this Company have been incorporated in the public policy of Canada.

"The time will soon arrive, and perhaps within the coming year, when adjustments in agricultural policy and agricultural production will be required to meet changing conditions. From time to time your directors may have to put forward suggestions in that respect, which suggestions when made, will be based upon principles already declared by the Board and approved in the past by representatives of the shareholders.

For another year at least it seems probable that the maximum agricultural effort of which this country is capable, will be required, either in connection with prosecuting the war or in providing relief to war-torn countries. It must be hoped that in the period to follow, conditions will justify such production being maintained, and that agriculture can thus make the maximum contribution towards getting the economy of this country on a satisfactory peace-time basis. There is already assurance that a policy of floor prices for agricultural products will be maintained during the transition period. It is interesting to recall that this Company, three years ago, put forward the first suggestion of price guarantees to offset the fears of producers for a post-war decline in agricultural prices. It must not be supposed, however, that the agricultural problems of this country are solved when public opinion and Government policy recognize the importance of reasonable prices for agricultural products. For permanent prosperity of Canadian agriculture more is required. There are needed export outlets of such a nature, and world political and economic organization of such a kind that our export products can be satisfactorily marketed throughout the world. For that we can depend only to a limited extent on policies that can be formulated within Canada and put into effect by this country alone. More will depend upon the international structure for the maintenance of peace and upon the economic organization of the world that will develop after the war. The prosperity of Canadian agriculture and the welfare of all those engaged therein are bound up with the success of efforts now being made to insure collaboration of the nations of the world.

"One year from now the Company will enter on its fortieth year of service to the farmers of Western Canada. Its record over many years is one in which its members may properly take pride, and one which justifies the hope that in the future it will serve the interests of western agriculture as successfully as it has been able to do in the past."

## Prospecting in Canada

By ROBERT C. STANLEY, Chairman and President,  
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

TO ignore the present warning resulting from the increased mining of "wasting assets" is definitely dangerous.

If Canada's established position in world mining is to be maintained, it is imperative that steps be initiated now for more positive encouragement of prospecting. Greater rewards must be offered to prospectors, government tax and other regulations must be revised to give them more liberal treatment, increased aid and support must be forthcoming from governmental agencies, mining companies and individuals, and the encouragement of prospecting should be a part of the rehabilitation programme for returned service men.

It is not generally realized how few prospectors are in the field. From information at hand it is probable that not more than a few hundred were in the field throughout Canada last season, and these, mostly older men, represented practically all the available prospectors.

Many of the successful prospectors have made their stake and have retired, but unfortunately they did not train younger men to take their places, nor have they stressed to youths this national necessity or the opportunities that the occupation offers.

The decline of prospecting and lack of its lure may be attributed to several factors. Many prospectors feel they cannot take their "finds" to the large mining companies, and there is a tendency to feel that they do not get a fair deal. They are forced, therefore, to finance their development either through a small syndicate or a stock company. Measures should be taken to remedy the situation if it exists, or correct the impression if it amounts to no more than that.

Basically the motive and driving force that pushes a man into the hardships of prospecting are the chances of one big stake. It should be perfectly clear, therefore, that if prospectors are to be hired or financed by the large mining companies they must be assured of a substantial reward. The exact amount or the method of paying remuneration can, of course, be subject to negotiation, but the participation must be substantial.

The prospector is perfectly willing to gamble and to wait, provided he has a chance. He is usually ready to option his interest to his backer to be taken up if the prospect turns out, or to be turned down if it is a dud. But in all fairness, he must be assured of getting his portion if his find makes good. It must be remembered that the season for prospecting in Canada each year is a short one—running from four to six months dependent on the location of the property.

Gold, of course, is still the main attraction of the prospector. Most of the old-time men were aware of the value of base metals and brought them in, when found. The lure of gold, however, has kept active prospecting away from the base metal areas.

New gold discoveries have been confined to the vicinity of the old camps, and there has not been a major base metal find since the discovery of Noranda in 1922. Geologists and exploration engineers generally feel that it is not because the ore bodies are not there, but primarily due to a lack of the old-time pick and shovel prospecting.

It is highly desirable that this type of man return to prospecting. He is essentially a lone wolf. He may have a partner, but dealings generally are direct since he inherently dislikes syndicates or groups.

The return of men from the armed forces and from overseas should afford an excellent opportunity to inject new blood into prospecting. The problem will be to secure the right men, train them for the job and make the goal sufficiently attractive by offering a real incentive.

To expedite and direct the returning young men into the business, the initiation of a well organized educational programme proposed by the Prospec-

tors' and Developers' Association, backed by government departments, aided financially by the mining companies both large and small, and helped by any other organization, would be in order. Organization of prospectors' classes by the Department of Mines this winter with special invitation to returned service men, and the recent announcement by the Ontario Government of the operation, as soon as a staff can be secured, of the Haileybury Mining Institute to train returned members of the armed services in mining, are steps in the right direction.

If the attempt is made to minimize or eliminate the element of risk in prospecting, the result could well be failure. It is that element that made the prospector and has founded all large mines and mining camps. In many cases in the past the prospector has been backed by the lawyer, the doctor or the merchant, and the development stage has been financed by the public through the broker and the stock market. The mining companies, admittedly spending but doing so cautiously, have conservatively withheld taking too many chances with their shareholders' money and this, of course, is right and proper.

There have been many illegitimate promotions and wildcat schemes and the tendency has been to protect the public. The same motive that urges the prospector on, urges the public to invest in the "big killing". There is apparently no point in trying to stifle that motive; it will always exist in one form or another. Restrictions and present trends should be modified to pick out the wheat from the chaff, thus not only permitting but encouraging legitimate prospecting and development. If everyone had always played 100 per cent safe, it is certain there would be few large mines today.

The crux of the situation is to initiate and maintain proper restrictions so as to discourage unscrupulous promotions but at the same time to make legitimate prospecting attractive by holding out an assured reward and seeing that it gets to the proper person. If prospecting is made sufficiently appealing the right kind of men will undoubtedly take up the occupation.

The Prospectors' and Developers' Association has helped the situation and this has been done with very little money. They certainly know what the problems are and have some of the answers, but their work cannot continue without financial help. In the interest of the nation and of prospecting, the mining companies should be prepared to contribute to the plan proposed by the Association.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments can help the situation in the following ways:

1. By providing classes at the Demobilization and Rehabilitation Centres to instruct the interested men and by providing an information service so that returned men can learn of the nature and attractiveness of the work.

2. By continued assistance in supplying speakers and teachers to the classes sponsored by the Prospectors' and Developers' Association at meetings throughout Canada.

3. By expanding certain departments so that preliminary maps in good and useful form are available to the prospectors. Such maps should be made in conjunction with the Forestry Branch, giving all available information concerning travel routes and conditions. Maps should be of new country, and, even if only topographic in nature, would be of great assistance if they are made available sooner than in the past.

4. By providing moderately-priced transportation in Forestry Branch planes the transportation of men and supplies can be combined with the usual fire patrol work. The Forestry Branch can further assist by keeping portages in shape, by clearly marking water and land routes and providing trails. Little of this work has been

(Continued on page 17)

# Recent HAPPENINGS

## • HERE AND THERE •

The National War Finance Committee has announced subscriptions in Canada's 7th Victory Loan campaign have reached an all-time record of \$1,500,079,600.

When Prime Minister Churchill recently visited Paris, he slept in the same bed in the Royal suite at Quai d'Orsay which Marshall Goering used to use when he visited Paris during the German occupation.

The Air Minister has announced that more than 45,000 wounded have been flown to Britain from the continent since "D" Day in aircraft of the R.C.A.F. transport command.

With returns still incomplete, the R.C.A.F. overseas has raised a total of \$4,970,740 in Canada's recent 7th Victory Loan.

It is estimated that the number of cattle on Canadian farms last June reached a record peak of 10,346,000.

L. W. Brockington, K.C., back in Canada after a six weeks' visit to the battlefields of Europe, says he left Canadian troops in "Good heart and health", but with no illusions about the grim task that lay ahead.

An international team of scientists is experimenting with a virtual fountain of youth for future generations.

In the murky light of a London station platform, R.A.F. men recently met their wives and families repatriated from Canada. Some 400 travelled to England by sea.

It has been found that people eat better in dining rooms painted in attractive warm shades, derivatives of yellow. Blue and green tend to blunt the appetite.

It is reported from Ottawa that negotiations are under way with a view to supplying considerable quantities of Canadian goods to France for use in reconstruction. Raw materials and fertilizer are listed among the goods which France is expected to need.

The oath of office was administered recently in a courthouse ceremony to Chief Justice W. R. Howson of the Trial Division of the Alberta Supreme Court. Chief Justice Howson succeeds the late Chief Justice Tweedie.

Flying bombs are still coming over parts of Southern England and causing a number of deaths.

It has been learned that when Germany is defeated the Allies will assign French troops to occupy territory in the Rhineland and Rhur.

The farmers who weathered those dark years of depression the best were those who had resources to tide them over. The best assets were Victory Bonds. There is no better investment for farmers.

Most Rev. William Temple, 96th Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of the Church of England, died suddenly on October 26th. The Archbishop was 63 years of age.

The German aircraft industry, driven underground by the Allied bombings, was disclosed to have been converting French iron mines in the Algrange area into bomb-proof factories on a huge scale.

Out-of-the-way countries are adopting telephones more and more. Just prior to the war, the Fiji Islands had 900, Albania 1,121, Belgian Congo 1,420, Iceland 4,773 and Nigeria 2,000.

Showing the wide diversity of agricultural practices in the world, the farmers of the now historic island of Guam in the Pacific carry on their work with primitive tools. The two principal tools are a long-bladed knife, known as a machete, and the "fusino"—a small, hand-forged tool used for clearing land for planting or as a shuffle hoe.

Canada had a large wheat crop this year — some 447,000,000 bushels, or about 100,000,000 bushels more than an average crop.

Nine hours after celebrating its 48th anniversary, St. Matthew's Anglican Church, in Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated to be about \$75,000.

While the British government admitting the prospect of another winter of war, brighter street lights will be permitted in the London area this winter.

Canada's good neighbour and friend, President Roosevelt, has once again been elected President of the United States, proving he holds the confidence of his fellow countrymen.

The Earl of Strathmore, father of Queen Elizabeth, died at Glamis Castle, his home in Scotland.

Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King, recently celebrated his 25th anniversary as leader of the Liberal Party in Canada. The occasion was marked by members of the party and by followers and admirers of the premier from coast to coast in Canada.

A lover of God and man, and one of nature's true gentlemen, Mr. Jack Miner, affectionately known to multitudes, passed away in Kingsville, Ontario.

Royal Australian Air Force casualties up to the end of June, 1944, totalled 10,814, exclusive of deaths from natural causes.

Issue of a victory series of Canadian stamps is receiving consideration by postal authorities. No definite decisions have been reached.

Marshal Tito's Yugoslav council of National Liberation has been promised 500,000 tons of wheat by the Soviet government, said BBC broadcast.

The Canadian commander who led the final assault on Boulogne was Brig. J. M. Rockingham of British Columbia.

The United Kingdom has agreed to purchase 50,000 tons of Canadian frozen beef before the end of 1944 and another 60,000 tons in 1945.

The war department reported there were 300,382 prisoners of war in the United States on Oct. 11: 248,205 Germans, 47,000 Italians and 1,143 Japanese.

After four years of persecution by the Nazis, Paul Langevin, Nobel prize winner in chemistry, is back in Paris at his old post as director of the School of Physics and Chemistry.

"Canada's Grand Old Man", Sir William Mulock died at his Toronto home on Sunday morning, October 1st, in his 102nd year.

• • •

## Butter Coupons

BUTTER purchased with coupons 86 and 87 must last three weeks, until December 14, when coupons 88 and 89 may be used. This is the second reduction in the Canadian butter ration in recent months, brought about by shortages in Canadian butter stocks. Cancellation of one week's supply of butter will save 5,000,000 pounds.



## The PERFECT BALANCER

"Team" Victoria Poultry Balancer with your home grown grains and watch the results of a perfect balancing job.

See greater egg production, faster-growing pullets . . . healthy, robust birds . . . that are real money makers.

You just can't get the best from your flock with grain only. High production and fullest development requires the extra proteins, minerals and vitamins of Victoria (the fresh) Poultry Balancer.

Get it at your Victoria dealer or any McCabe elevator.

Write for instructive free pamphlets. Get the informative Victoria Service Bulletin mailed you monthly . . . free.



## Peace Will Return

—and like the Star that Shone on Bethlehem, bring new hope and spirit to the peoples of the world.

Once again we wish our friends at Home, and across the Seas . . .

**A Glad Christmas—  
A Peaceful New Year**

# 70th Annual Statement of Imperial Bank of Canada

The published statement of Imperial Bank of Canada for year ending October 31, 1944, shows the Bank still growing in response to wartime needs.

Deposits now total \$300,236,662, an increase for the year of over \$56,300,000.

Total Assets of the Bank are now \$326,506,999, an increase of some \$57,000,000, reaching a new high record.

The readily available assets, cash, Government and Municipal securities and call loans amount to more than \$241,000,000.

Commercial loans and discounts include loans to farm-

ers, raisers of livestock and grain men total \$67,853,369.

Government short-term maturities held by the Bank total \$111,000,000 in round figures.

Dominion Government taxes amounted to \$545,545.

Dividends paid shareholders at 8% amounted to \$560,000.

All in all, the statement reflects the condition of the times, and shows that while Canada has subscribed hundreds and hundreds of millions to the war effort, her people still "have money in the bank", and the country is commercially sound.

## Condensed General Statement, 31st, October 1944

### ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada .....	\$ 31,969,676.52
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks .....	14,292,538.34
Other Cash, and Deposits .....	8,451,573.88
<hr/>	
	\$ 54,713,788.74
Government and Municipal Securities and Loans .....	188,340,296.06
Other Bonds and Stocks .....	1,215,349.43
Call Loans (Secured) .....	5,155,572.00
<hr/>	
	\$249,425,006.23
Commercial Loans and Discounts .....	67,866,389.61
Bank Premises .....	4,944,026.85
Other Assets .....	160,790.39
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit .....	4,110,786.20
<hr/>	
	\$326,506,999.28

### LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation .....	\$ 1,410,842.50
Total Deposits .....	304,861,944.59
Letters of Credit Outstanding .....	4,110,786.20
<hr/>	
	\$310,388,573.29
Dividends due Shareholders .....	141,163.85
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits .....	15,982,262.14
<hr/>	
	\$326,506,999.28

The General Manager,  
Imperial Bank of Canada,  
Toronto.

We report that we have examined the above condensed Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1944, and have compared it with the books at the Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank; and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A.,  
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

W. D. GLENDINNING, F.C.A.,  
of Glendinning, Jarret, Gray & Roberts.

Toronto, 14th November, 1944.

## U.G.G. Has Successful Year

### Annual Financial Report Presented by R. S. Law at Meeting of Western Delegates Held in Calgary

THE 38th annual meeting of United Grain Growers Ltd., was held in Calgary, with the president, R. S. Law, in the chair, and 300 delegates present, elected by locals in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, to represent the 338,000 shareholders of the company.

The name, United Grain Growers, Ltd., was assumed 27 years ago, when amalgamation took place of the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Annual meetings take place alternately between Calgary and Winnipeg, in which two cities are situated the principal offices of United Grain Growers Ltd.

R. S. Law, president of United Grain Growers, Ltd., presented the financial statement of the company for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1944, showing profit for the year, subject to taxes, of \$475,152.79. After appropriation of \$230,000 for income and excess profits taxes, a net profit is left of \$245,152.79. Provision for dividend at the rate of 5 per cent for the year on paid-up capital amounted to \$157,342.

The earned surplus account previously stood at \$458,411.89, and after provision of \$25,752.25 for redeeming and cancelling 1,630 preferred shares, and writing off \$21,580.44 bond discount and expense, the earned surplus account is carried forward at \$499,066.99.

Bond interest of \$105,959.41, and depreciation to the amount of \$493,272.95, were provided before arriving at the profit subject to taxes.

Provision was also made for appropriation for the year of \$1,225,000 to patronage dividend reserve, increasing the amount of that reserve, with appropriations made during three preceding years, to \$2,000,000. Payments from patronage dividend reserve are in suspense, pending final decision as to the company's liability to taxation in connection therewith.

The paid-up capital stock of the company is \$3,137,030, and with general reserve, capital reserve and earned surplus, the total shareholders' equity is \$5,396,451.98. The report stated that during the past year more grain than ever before passed through the company's elevator system, which includes 529 country elevators, and terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Ont., and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

The directors of the company, in addition to the president, include J. E. Brownlee, Calgary; John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; J. J. MacLellan, Purple Springs, Alberta; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.; M. T. Allen, Neville, Sask.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton; R. C. Brown, Pilot Sound, Man.; J. Stevens, Morinville, and E. E. Bayne, Winnipeg.

Directors of the United Grain Growers Ltd. re-elected R. S. Law, of Winnipeg, as president at a directors' meeting following the close of the annual convention held in Calgary recently.

J. E. Brownlee, K.C., of Calgary, was re-elected first vice-president and John Morrison, of Yellow Grass, Sask., second vice-president. C. C. Jackson, of Calgary, was re-appointed secretary.

Mr. Law has been president and general manager of the U.G.G. since 1930 and has been a member of the organization for 23 years. His first post was assistant to the vice-president in 1921.

DURING 20 years, 1921-41, Canada used approximately \$600,000,000 worth of farm machinery. This represents an investment of over \$10 per acre for every acre of land under crops in Canada. In 1941, Canadian farmers purchased over 23 million dollars of farm machinery and in the same year the United States bought more than 752 million dollars worth. In other words, the United States buys 33 times as much farm equipment as Canada.

### On the Food Front

NOT until the war has ended and the smoke of battle has rolled away can the great epic be told of what men and women on the home front—the farm folk—did to make victory possible. While the end of the story is not yet, they have again achieved the seemingly impossible. After more than five years of war, the granaries, following this year's harvest, are again full to overflowing, the greatest number ever of live stock has been maintained on Canadian farms, and ample feed has been grown for them. The 1944 grain crop alone is the third largest during the past eventful five years.

Gradually sapped of many thousands of young and experienced workers called to other spheres of war work, faced with long hours of labour even after daylight, and dependent on uncertain and often adverse weather, the Canadian farmer and the members of his family bravely buckled to their task and again have scored splendidly on the food front. What the anxieties of the farm folk have been throughout the years, they alone can know. Looking over their fields before the sowing for the fifth war harvest, they wondered what the fates had in store for them and for the millions of people dependent on them for food. The urgent cry for food was still being raised—food for the armed forces, food for the Canadian people, food for the Allies, food for the starving peoples of Europe and Asia. The farm folk of Canada again responded to the cry.

To the unthinking man, food comes as a matter of course and is often the object of grumbling as to quality and quantity, but food is the basis of life in peace or war. More than anyone else the farmer knows and appreciates that fact. At the later part of 1939 when war came, the farmer loyally laid aside many of his individual plans for running his farm and started to work for the common weal with a patriotic zeal. The following year saw no let-up in the stress and strain, and in the subsequent years came still more increasing demands for food, and with dwindling help and less machinery.

Whatever is ahead, the farm folk face the situation courageously, hoping indeed that it may be their good fortune to have more help on the farm and more equipment, but planning just the same to meet the demands that may be made upon them. Not until peace has returned to the world will the full story be written into the national record of the great contribution the Canadian farmers and their families made on the farm front so that victory could be assured on the battle front.

### Sugar Beet Increase

ACCORDING to present estimates, the 1944 production of sugar beets will be sharply increased over 1943. A new sugar beet-growing area developed in Quebec this year from which a harvest of 55,000 tons is expected. Production in Southwestern Ontario, estimated at 125,000 tons this year, is nearly double the 1943 crop. Alberta, at 338,000 tons also shows an increase which more than counterbalances a decrease in Manitoba. The total 1944 crop of beets, now placed at 608,000 tons is 28 per cent greater than in 1943.

Sugar beet lifting operations got under way in Ontario the first week in October under fairly favourable conditions. Of the two Ontario processing plants at Chatham and Wallaceburg, only the latter will operate this year. In Manitoba heavy September rains, particularly in the Red River Valley, did considerable damage to the sugar beet crop, with many fields standing under water. More favourable conditions are reported in Alberta.

# THE IMPRESSION ON THE GROUND *determines* **TRACTION**

TO KNOW WHY THE "OPEN-CENTRE"

GOOD YEAR

# Sure-Grip

OUTPULLS ALL OTHER TRACTOR TIRES

LOOK AT THE IMPRESSION IT LEAVES ON THE GROUND



NO MUD TRAPS ON THIS  
SELF-CLEANING TREAD!



**A** Open centre—no mud traps. Each lug is separate. No pockets where earth can pack.

**B** Even spacing—no jerks. Lugs have plenty of space between them—and all spaced the same for even pull. No jerks to start slipping.

**C** Buttressed base—no lug tear. Each lug is self-reinforced. No need to join them together to hold them on. They're strong enough to stand alone.

**WHEN** a tractor wheel slips, it is because the ground under the tire is disturbed or sheared off. The ground (not the tire tread) is the weaker of the two surfaces which, together, must support traction:

The Goodyear Sure-Grip "Open-Centre" tread leaves the ground segments joined and supported for greater strength where strength is most needed. It gives an UNBROKEN PATTERN instead of cutting the ground into small disconnected pieces, as a joined tread will do. Small pieces of ground naturally shear off more easily, resulting in slippage and loss of traction:

The individual SELF-CLEANING lugs; of the Sure-Grip "Open-Centre" tread; seldom disturb ground enough to lift dirt on the tire. Also, the "Open-Centre" tread cleans automatically. The lugs being independent and flexible; compress closer together when on the ground. On leaving the ground they spread and release any dirt sticking to them. A clean tire assures better traction.

Better traction saves time, work, fuel and money.

Insist on Goodyear Sure-Grip tires for your farm tractor.

Let Us Put **NEW LUGS**  
On Your Worn Farm Tractor Tires **NOW!**

A number of Goodyear dealers at strategic points across Canada have equipped themselves to re-lug all sizes of farm tractor tires. Special equipment assures a strong, durable, uniform cure of the new rubber on tractor tires of any size or make.

This is the time of year to have this work done on your tires. Now, while

your tractor equipment is not urgently needed, re-lug your tractor tires and be sure of strong, reliable traction in time for spring work.

Your nearest Goodyear dealer is a farm tire expert. Take your tires to him for a complete examination. He will arrange to have them re-lugged if advisable.



## KNOW YOUR CANADA

As a Business Executive or as a Citizen active in any type of industry, trade or profession, you will want to be well posted on your country's affairs. Canada's war effort—her natural resources—her industrial growth—the composition of the Dominion's population—the country's transportation systems—its world-wide trade—its financial organization—educational systems and institutions—how your tax dollar is spent—these are some of the many fields in regard to which reliable information is readily available.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues three summary publications, the well-known Canada Year Book, the Official Handbook, and the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. Many publications on particular phases of our national life are also issued, and much unpublished information may be obtained on request.

The Canada Year Book, 1943-44, just off the press, summarizes the chief Dominion, Provincial and other reports and publications, and correlates the data in the most effective form. Your nearest public library has a copy, or you may purchase it direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

The Official Handbook "Canada" surveys the Canadian situation briefly but fairly comprehensively in popular and attractive form.

The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, primarily designed for business men, presents the chief barometric indices that will be found useful in following current trends, as well as a selection of valuable monthly or weekly statistics.

Write to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, for information desired.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE  
AND COMMERCE**  
**OTTAWA**

Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister

TC 458



### Fattening Xmas Turkeys

THE management of turkeys with the ultimate view of fattening them for Christmas market covers a considerable period of time. Most turkey raisers allow their birds free range in the late summer and fall. In this way, the turkeys pick up their own living economically. As fall advances, a feed of whole grain is usually given in late afternoon. This is supplemented with moist mash feeds as the finishing time commences. Crate feeding and close confinement are not recommended for turkeys. However, they should not have unlimited range.

The basis for the fattening ration will be approximately equal parts of wheat, oats, and barley chop. These can be supplemented by cooked small potatoes, table scraps, one per cent salt, and milk in any form. The salt and milk add to the efficiency of the fattening ration. The ground grains are more palatable if soaked for several hours in milk or water before feeding.

For the first two weeks, the turkeys should receive a moist mash in the forenoon and a good feed of whole grain in the evening. For the last two weeks before the birds are killed, two moist mashes per day should be fed—one early in the morning and the other about noon. Following this, the birds should have free access to whole grain until roosting time. The moist mashes should not be left before the turkeys more than 30 minutes.

### Mechanized Poultry

MECHANIZATION is said to be so complete on some poultry farms that the collection and packing of eggs has become the principal item of labour cost. There are automatic waterers, feed carriers, mass adjustment of ventilation, deep litter, manure pits, all useful in their proper place. But there is a potential snag in the fact that the modern trend to mechanization monopolizes much of the poultryman's time, with the result that he is forced to spend less and less time with his flock.

Mechanization cannot supplant the art of poultry husbandry. It cannot replace the seeing eye, the feeling hand, the need of daily contact with the birds themselves as the means of judging and correcting the comportment of any flock. The maximum efficiency in production depends upon a happy combination of the art of poultry husbandry which calls for the greatest amount of time to be spent in personal attention to the flock together with the adventitious aid of mechanization as the means of greater efficiency and reduction of costs.

All farm animals need personal care. Tractors may have replaced horses, but no one as yet has invented the automatic hen, so that mechanization should not become so all absorbing to leave out of consideration the instinctive or acquired faculty of first observing, then knowing what to do and doing it at the proper time in order to keep the flock in good condition, healthy, and contented. Mechanization and the art of poultry husbandry can go hand in hand, each a complement to the other.

SOME 10,000 pheasant eggs collected in the Brooks area were hatched at various points throughout the province, according to W. C. Fisher, executive of the Alberta Fish and Game League. "All eggs gathered by the Brooks children," he says, were picked up on stubble which was to have been ploughed by farmers, so they would have been a complete loss if left in the nests."

### Eggs Needed

IN addition to dried eggs, Britain now requires all A Large and A Medium shell eggs that can be shipped during the fall and winter months, and about 40 per cent of the over-all surplus during the next twelve months. This does not mean, according to Poultry Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, that there should be further expansion of the poultry industry. Every effort should be made, however, to secure maximum production from existing flocks.

The price paid by the Special Products Board for fresh eggs for export will net the shipper the same as for eggs for drying, provision having been made for the additional export costs of the new export cases, packing material, wiring, branding, and freight in the price agreed upon with the British Ministry of Food.

### Treatment of Colds

DURING the fall and early winter the most common cause of trouble in the poultry flock is the common cold. This ailment will cause losses by interrupting egg production and by predisposing the birds to more serious diseases such as roup and bronchitis. It pays to take precautions in the autumn to prevent colds. The common causes are exposure to draughts, dampness, or a sudden drop in temperature. Poor ventilation and dirty quarters are also contributing causes. The prevention of colds is less costly and more effective than medical cures.

In the treatment of colds, the first action should be directed toward correcting the faulty condition that gave rise to the trouble. A mild physic should be given, consisting of one-half to one pound of Epsom salts per hundred birds. The dose should be repeated if necessary. A ten per cent solution of argyrol is an effective antiseptic agent in the treatment of colds. By the use of a medicine dropper, or a sewing machine oil can, a drop of the solution can be placed in each eye and each nostril, and in the cleft in the roof of the mouth. Drinking vessels may be the means of spreading colds. A few grains of potassium permanganate, sufficient to colour the water a deep purple, will act as a disinfectant and reduce the danger.

### Turkey Show

THE All-Canadian Turkey Show will be held at Moose Jaw on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 5th, 6th and 7th. Alberta turkey exhibitors made a very creditable showing at Moose Jaw during the past two years, and we are advised that it is their intention to take to Moose Jaw this year some really fine strings of birds. Saskatchewan exhibitors are expected to return the compliment by attempting to take the laurels away from Alberta exhibitors at their own Alberta shows.

### TURKEY LEGS

PROPORTIONATE to their body weight, turkeys are shorter in the leg than chickens. The heavy breeds of turkeys are proportionately shortest in leg, and the female leg is shorter than that of the male.

### BABY CHICKS

"BABY CHICKS", according to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act regulations, means chicks which have never been fed. "Started Chicks" are chicks which have been fed.

# Editorials

## PRACTICAL FARMERS

A LITTLE time ago Premier Douglas made the statement that no man would ever be put off his farm under any circumstances while he was in power at Regina, and he is now preparing legislation to put this into effect.

This means that thousands of misfits and inefficient farmers will hang onto land for years that might well be farmed by some industrious, hard working man who would be a real asset to the community.

**Sales Halted** However, it means much more than this. In the future no sane man will sell land except for cash, because even under existing legislation some government Board may make a ruling that will deprive the creditor of his entire equity and leave him whistling for his money. This is no hearsay. We know from an unfortunate experience.

Of course, Mr. Douglas may come along later and make it a criminal offence for anyone (not actually farming the land) to own more than a quarter-section.

However, in the meantime we are selling no more land on time, and while we know that this policy carried out by land owners will deprive hundreds of young men from getting a permanent home of their own, we feel that if there is still such a thing as private ownership, we cannot afford to jeopardize the savings of a lifetime to the whims of some Government agency. — G. W. Stockton, Carlyle, Sask.

\* \*

**STOPPING** off to renew old acquaintances in Calgary, after eight years in England, I picked up a copy of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW and noted the comment on prospects for sale of Canadian horses.

**Farm Sale Prices** On August 21st I had a farm sale in S. W. England and a pair of horses I had sold for around £12 less than I gave for them three or four years previous. This good price was due to the fact that it was one of the first farm sales of the autumn season and the fact that they were good workers and known locally as such.

About a month after that date it was no uncommon thing for horses to be offered and not a bid received. The same conditions applied to all horse-drawn machinery. Tractors and tractor implements sold very well, and there were usually more buyers for tractors at ceiling prices than tractor, and they used to draw lots to see who should acquire the tractor.

Cattle prices, except for pedigree and fat stock, have also declined. Young stock is almost unsaleable, and grade milch cows ten to twenty pounds per head lower than a year ago.

Potatoes were also very poor sale. There was a huge crop and large acreage. It is generally conceded over there that there will not be the need for tractors and farm machinery in the occupied countries that was expected. I was told by those who had been in Normandy that that was a land of plenty, and two days after the liberation of any small town or village the butcher shops would be full of meat (perhaps injured cattle that had to be killed).

The British producer of fruit and vegetables is very much afraid that next spring and summer may see importations of French fruits and vegetables. They also view with some speculation the resumption of imports of Canadian and American apples.

It is also expected that soon after the liberation of Denmark that imports of bacon may be expected, as it is estimated that Denmark has 75% of its normal pig population.

Another interesting report is that the quality of stock in Jersey is better than ever as any demands made by Germany for stock have been met by

sending away what the Jersey farmer knew to be the poorer producers.

In my opinion, after the war is over, the British consumer will want to buy food as cheaply as possible, and they won't care where it originates.— J. Walkden.

\* \*

I WOULD like to help keep your paper up to date, and wish to say that an old, out-dated letter of mine that was inserted in your paper in November, 1942, was resurrected lately by some unknown person and sent in to you and it appeared in your last issue with my name attached to it under the title Farmer and Labour Unions.

### Farmer and Labour Unions

Most of it is all old stuff and settled long ago. Unsatisfactory export markets has been taken care of since by declaration from the Hon. J. G. Gardiner that suitable prices will prevail even if the Dominion Government has to take a loss in the transaction.

There is nothing in that letter dealing with present-day issues such as Wheat Pool dividends and earnings coming under taxation, or any reference made to the recent strike involving trade unions in the packing plants which is now apparently settled.

Since that letter was originally published two years ago, a lot of water has gone under the bridge and a lot of bridges have gone into the water.

Strikes we will always have as long as monopoly capitalism is at the helm.

It is impossible for any trade or labour unions to put on a strike without it directly affecting the farmers' business, no matter whether its of the railroads, truckers, or packing plants, it is all the same.

If it were possible for us — the farmers — to go on strike and curtail seriously the production and movement of farm products, it would affect the urbanites in exactly the same way.

But the fact that it is impossible for us farmers to go on strike accounted for neglect and deaf ears to farmers' appeals until it became apparent there was a possibility that if this deaf-eared stuff persisted we might turn to the labour unions for help. That warning has been heeded.

There never was a time before that resolutions from farmers' organizations received so much attention from governments as now. Pretty work—L. J. Cochrane, Coronation.

NOTE—We appreciate Mr. Cochrane bringing this matter to our attention.—The Editor.

\* \* \*

### Potash As Fertilizer

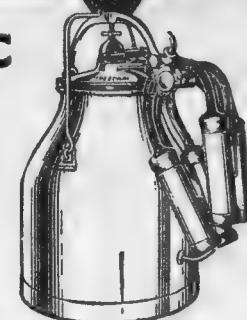
LARGER supplies of potash and of animal, fish, and other organic substances used for fertilizers have enabled the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to revoke two orders restricting use of these products. G. S. Peart, administrator of fertilizers and pesticides has announced.

When the order restricting use in Eastern Canada of potash as a fertilizer was issued in September, 1943, there was a severe shortage of this chemical in the face of record demand. Because of increased production, larger allocations of potash have been arranged for the 1944-1945 season. This will enable manufacturers to return to the normal percentage of potash in mixed fertilizers and at the same time meet an expected demand of well over 40,000 tons.

Also since September, 1943, the Board has prohibited the use in fertilizer of such organic products as bone meal, linseed oil meal, fish scrap, cottonseed meal and bone flour since their use was more essential in production of feeding stuffs than in fertilizer. Because these products are now more readily available, the order is no longer required.

**Both ARE NEEDED FOR BEST RESULTS**

**FAST and UNIFORM MILKING**



### DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER

Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker provides both uniform and fast milking . . . and both are essential.

*Uniform milking . . . gets the highest milk yield at every milking . . . and throughout the entire lactation period and lifetime of the cow. Change in milking speed and action lowers production . . . as demonstrated when hand milkers are changed.*

*Fast milking . . . with proper cow preparation . . . results in healthier udders . . . time savings . . . better production . . . less stripplings and cleaner milk.*

In the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker pulsations are controlled by magnetic force from the Pulso-Pump . . . all units milk with the same uniform speed and action at all times.

Best milking means best results . . . and that's the kind of milking you want.

### DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

The De Laval Sterling Milker is a worthy companion to the great De Laval, Magnetic Speedway Milker and is particularly adapted for those to whom lower price is an important consideration. The Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts, gives positive milking speed and action. De Laval Sterling single or double units may also be used on any other make of single pipe line installation.

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PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

### DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

De Laval Cream Separators skim cleaner, last longer, cost less per year of use and earn more. They produce highest quality cream for highest quality butter and may easily be washed in a few minutes' time under ordinary farm conditions. De Laval Separators are made in a wide variety of sizes and styles and at prices to meet every need and purse. Hand or motor drive.



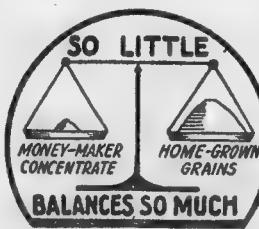
Gee! Pop—  
You're Big!



"Sure—but you'll be  
bigger'n me in no time  
if the boss keeps feeding

**MONEY-MAKER HOG CONCENTRATE**

MONEY-MAKER Hog Concentrate has established an outstanding reputation for producing more profitable results at a minimum cost. Mixed with your own grains, it provides all the essential ingredients for bringing hogs to prime maturity sooner . . . premium condition.



Speed-up and Step-up Profits by Feeding MONEY-MAKER HOG CONCENTRATE — NOW!



Sold at **UNITED GRAIN CROWNS ELEVATORS**  
AND DEALERS

# Prairie Lumber Prices Low

The public will be pleased to have the assurance that lumber is being sold to the consumer through the retail lumber yards on the Prairies at lower prices than are available anywhere else in Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, the home of the lumber manufacturing industry.

This information is disclosed in a survey of retail lumber prices made by Sanford Evans Statistical Service. The survey took account of the end use of lumber, and the normal flow through an average lumber yard. The survey also reveals that Prairie lumber prices are lower than in the neighboring States of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana by an average of better than ten per cent.

Vast quantities of lumber are required today for direct war purposes, and to repair bomb damage, so that civilian supplies are limited. However, as the war draws to a close, more liberal supplies will be available to the home builder.

—Advt.

# LIVE STOCK

## Fall Sale Realizes \$63,000

**A**N announcement that close to \$63,000 worth of live stock passed through the auction ring at Victoria Pavilion, Calgary, Alta., during the recent Fall Sale has been made by General Manager J. Charles Yule, of the Alberta Live Stock Association.

Harry McConachie's \$1,000 purchase did much to bolster the figures. Purchased rams became the only items in the sale to produce a higher average than in 1943. 419 rams realized \$16,779, or an average of \$40.05, compared with last year's average of \$33.63 for 431 head.

Suffolk, from which group came McConachie's high-priced acquisition for his "Justholme" Ranch at Cochrane, showed the greatest jump in average figures, 168 head bringing \$7,973.50, or an average of \$47.46 compared with 1943's total of \$2,076 for 197 head, or an average of \$40.99.

Comparative figures for other ram groups, the 1943 figures in brackets, follow:

Southdowns, 31 head, \$555.50 total,
\$17.92 average (30, \$574.50, \$19.15);
Shropshires, 7, \$136, \$19.43 (12, \$348, \$29);
Rambouillet, 6, \$315, \$52.50 (6, \$275, \$45.83);
Corriedale, 1, \$21, \$21 (13, \$492, \$37.85);
Lincolns, 4, \$96, \$24 (none sold in 1943);
Hampshires, 195, \$7,559, \$38.76 (173, \$6,885.50, \$39.80).

### 1,325 Head Sold

Altogether, 1,325 head went through the sale, not counting girls' and boys' baby beef classes or the fat stock, with the total receipts being \$62,725.78. Last year, with a higher total entry, receipts amounted to \$73,618.22.

"I think we have every reason to be proud of the sale and the results secured under present conditions," said Mr. Yule. "We received wonderful cooperation from the breeders and everyone else connected with the event. Visiting buyers particularly seem to have been impressed with the quality of the stock and the manner in which the sale was conducted."

• • •

## Feeding Horses in Winter

**T**HE feeding of farm horses at all times is one involving the economical production of energy and the maintenance of health and weight. In the consideration of feeds for this purpose, choice is largely influenced by season, locality, and the work to be done. Economy in the production of these feeds is governed by these factors, provided the feed is palatable, easily digestible, and nutritious, and that the proper variety of the various constituents go to make a balanced ration.

For the idle horse in winter or for one that merely requires what may be termed a maintenance ration, the authorities of the Dominion Department of Agriculture recommend that for every 100 pounds of the horse's weight one pound of mixed hay, one pound of clean oat straw, and one pound of turnips should be fed. To this might be added a small feed daily of bran and oats in equal parts. Although ensilage is sometimes used in place of turnips and straw, it is not a standard horse feed. The feeding of mouldy ensilage is to be guarded against. Some authorities say that it induces spinal meningitis. Other rations which have been found satisfactory are:—No. 1, Grain composed of three parts oats and one part barley. No. 2, Grain mixture of oats, three parts; and corn, one part. No. 3, Grain mixture of oats, 10 parts; bran, two parts; oil-meal, one part and hay with rations. No. 4, Grain mixture of oats, three parts; bran, one part, fed with two green-cured oat sheaves, and a limited amount of straw. This is a ration particularly adapted to horses on very light winter work or idle horses in the western provinces. No. 5, Grain mixture of oats, two parts; corn, two parts; and bran, two parts. To this

may be added linseed oilmeal, 1 part, or two pounds of molasses daily if the horse is not inclined to relish the grain or is in a low condition. Although molasses is rationed and not generally obtainable, special purchases up to two gallons per animal may be authorized by a veterinarian in special cases.

In the feeding of stallions, the overloading of the stallion with superfluous fat during the idle winter months is to be particularly avoided. Where light work is impossible, he should be exercised regularly in a paddock.

• • •

## Control of Bot Flies

**B**Y co-operative action in early winter preferably before December 15, the numbers of horse bot flies that may appear in any district in the following year may be greatly reduced. The bots, of which there are three species (known as the nose, the throat, and the horse bot fly, respectively), spend the winter in the stomachs of horses. Treatment of all the horses in a district is the logical procedure.

Carbon bisulphide is usually administered in gelatine capsules to expel the bots from the stomach. It is a liquid which readily forms a gas which is fatal to the bots but harmless to the animals when given in the recommended dose of 1½ fluid drams to each 250 pounds of body weight of the horse. Only a qualified veterinarian should administer the capsules. It is the usual practice to starve the horses 18 hours afterwards. As in the community treatment for warbles in cattle in any district, co-operative action by horse owners in specified areas brings good results.

• • •

## Self Feeders for Hogs

**T**HERE seems to be two schools of thought with regard to the use of self feeders for hogs. There are those who claim that a higher percentage of grade "A" hogs results from hand feeding. Others are of the opinion that it makes little difference, if any, except for the extra amount required when hand feeding. Experiments, both in Canada and the United States indicate a tendency in favour of self feeders. Properly constructed feeders do not waste feed, but do save drudgery and labour.

A. J. Charnetski, live stock supervisor, states that hog grades depend more on the breeding and feed mixtures used, rather than on the method of feeding. A well-bred bacon-type hog, fed for the first five months on a balanced ration containing not less than 18% protein, will grade well on the rail, even though he may have been fed from a self feeder.

There are numerous plans for different kinds and types of self-feeders for hogs. In the construction of self-feeders, some farmers follow the plans very carefully. Others modify them to suit particular requirements. There can be no objection to modifications so long as the basic principle and practical application of the self-feeder is maintained and used so that the work of caring for live stock is made more pleasant at lower labour costs.

• • •

## Quality Essential

**U**SE the best sires obtainable is the advice of A. J. Charnetski, Live Stock Promoter for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. In view of relatively good prices for all classes of live stock, there may be a tendency to overlook the importance of quality, but it must be remembered that when competition for markets becomes keener, live stock men who produce superior animals will be in a far better position than those who are satisfied to raise mediocre stock.

**VIGOR**  
POULTRY BREEDING  
SUPPLEMENT  
INCREASES  
HATCHABILITY AND  
LIVABILITY  
Burns' VIGOR  
FEEDING SUPPLEMENTS

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January 16th to 19th, inclusive  
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The New and BETTER MOUSE KILLER  
No mixing, mice or fuss,  
Safer than pastes or  
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ONLY 25c  
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SPECIAL OFFER: 1 pkt as above and 5 pkts of other Choice Houseplant Seeds, all different and easily grown in house. Value \$1.25, all for 60c postpaid.

FREE—OUR BIG 1945 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK—Leads Again DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

## E. W. Brunsden Appointed

E. W. BRUNSDEN, of Calgary, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, has been appointed to succeed L. C. Charlesworth as general manager of the Eastern Irrigation District, it was announced recently by Albert Johnson, chairman of the E.I.D. board of trustees. Mr. Brunsden will assume his new duties on April 1, 1945.

Mr. Brunsden is well known in agricultural circles throughout the country and it is expected that his experience in farm organizations will be of great advantage to the E.I.D. He is a man of excellent organizing ability and an increase in industrial development here may be anticipated. He already has done some work along that line for the District.

He is a graduate of the Alberta University and a veteran of the First Great War.

## Agricultural Conference

THE 12th Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference will be held in Ottawa, December 4 to 6, inclusive, Agriculture Minister Gardiner said today. At the Conference farm production for 1945 will be discussed. The Conference will be attended by the principal officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and other producer farm organizations. A. M. Shaw, Chairman, Agricultural Supplies Board, will be Chairman.

Detailed information on the quantities of essential food products to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, the civilian population, ships' stores, the Red Cross Society for parcels for prisoners of war, export commitments to Britain, U.N.R.R.A. and other expected demands is being assembled by Government economists and statisticians. A general survey is also being made in order to learn what production is possible with present supplies of labor and farm machines. The objectives set at the 1943 Conference have, with few exceptions, been met, and several of them have been substantially exceeded.

## Surplus War Vehicles

ONE of our biggest jobs is to dispose of Canada's war surpluses without interfering with employment or the going economy of the nation, stated J. B. Carswell, president of War Assets Corporation Limited to a representative group of business men at a lunch held recently in Calgary. Mr. Carswell has primary responsibility for disposing of all the government-owned war assets not consumed in the war. In his work, Mr. Carswell is assisted by a board of directors of whom R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, is one. G. H. Nash is his executive assistant.

The corporation objective is to dispose of the nation's war surpluses in an orderly fashion through established channels of trade and in construction and co-operation with business and industry. As far as possible every effort will be made to shut out the speculator. Surplus war vehicles will be of little or no use to agriculture warned Mr. Carswell. Purchasers, including farmers, will be told the truth before they are permitted to purchase.

## Winter Soil Moisture

THE amount of soil moisture which may be conserved from winter snowfall is variable. When the soil is dry and loose at the time thawing takes place, considerable snow water may be conserved. When the soil is frozen, much of the snow water will run off. Where there is a good stubble or trash cover, even though the soil is frozen, the snow is held longer, so that moisture already stored on the soil surface is prevented from escaping and thus conserved.

## Measure of Fertility

By B. Leslie Emslie

THE supply of organic matter in a soil—disregarding peats or mucks—is usually a fair index of its yielding capacity. Impoverished soils are characterized by a low level of organic matter, the importance of which has been emphasized by many writers and speakers of late. It is a matter that should be a major concern of every farmer and given the serious consideration it merits. Care in the conservation of manure, protecting it against leaching and fermentation, is a primary principle to be observed.

Barnyard manure is readily decomposed in the soil and contains in itself

the bacteria necessary for the breaking-down process. Because of this, manure proves beneficial as an initial treatment for the highly organic peat or muck soils, chiefly through the addition of the bacteria of decomposition. But manure is not the principal source of organic matter in soils. The amount produced on the average farm could not alone maintain the organic matter at the desired level. Plant roots, other crop residues and herbage plowed under are the main sources, and the supply of these can be augmented by fertilizing as well as by manuring.

Lawes, of Rothamsted, recognized that lack of phosphorus limited the value of manure as a fertilizer and, 102 years ago, laid the foundation for a revolution in British agriculture, when he produced in an old barn the first superphosphate. Even then Lawes foresaw a special use for superphosphate, which only in recent years has begun to be a popular practice. It is the scattering of superphosphate in stables where, applied in gutters and on the floor at the rate of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per animal per day, it serves to reduce odours by absorbing gases, including valuable nitrogen which it fixes, and adds the needed phosphate. In this way manure can be made a balanced fertilizer and its value doubled.

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A  
 Merry Christmas  
 To All!

## Controlled Farming

HOW government control of agriculture in Britain has been operated during the war and some of the effects the measures of control have had on farmers and farming were outlined at a recent meeting in Ottawa of the Eastern Ontario branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, by Anthony Hurd, a farmer in Wiltshire, England. He is also the liaison officer and Assistant Agricultural Advisor for the British Ministry of Agriculture in the Southwestern Counties of England.

Mr. Hurd said that thoughtful men in Britain regarded agriculture as great an asset to the nation as a strong navy. The weakness on the British food front before the war may have been an invitation to Germany to wage war against the Nation. When the war started Britain was producing only about 40 per cent of her food supply, now it is producing 70 per cent.

Since the war the folly of having too many people on low diet has been learned and there is hope that the post-war agricultural policy will be more concerned about better diet, higher nutrition, in carrying out the recommendations of the Hot Springs Conference on Food and Agriculture, rather than in terms of making money. More has been learned of value to British agriculture in the five years of war than was learned in 50 years of peace.

The speaker said that though Britain is now producing 30 per cent more food than before the war it is food for a wartime diet, mostly wheat, potatoes and other vegetables and altogether it is a very dull diet. Farming is controlled through County War Agricultural Communities, really agents of the British Ministry of Agriculture. The members of the Committees are five farmers, one representative of labour unions, and one woman representing the Women's Land Army, which numbers about 70,000. Each County is given a production allocation and the committee sees that it is met. A farmer may be told to clear land and crop it, drain a field, or plant an increased acreage to a particular crop. He is served if necessary with legal directions under the Wartime regulations. Government grants may be paid for clearing land or draining it. A farmer may be directed to do anything considered reasonable. Inefficient farmers are removed from their farms and competent men take their place. Under the wartime regulations there is no favouritism. Feeds, fertilizers and labour are controlled.

### A Growing Industry

THE growth of the poultry industry in the interior of British Columbia, especially in the Okanagan Valley, has warranted the opening of a chick hatchery there.

One of the oldest firms engaged in the hatchery business in British Columbia, Rump & Sendall Ltd., of Langley Prairie, has acquired modern premises in the business section of Vernon, B.C., and are proceeding to install a 78,000 egg capacity electric incubator and other necessary equipment.

This hatchery, which will be a branch of the main plant at Langley Prairie, will be in operation early next spring in charge of a competent manager with many years of poultry and hatchery experience behind him.

Rump & Sendall have been in the poultry and hatchery business for nearly 25 years, and up to this time have been operating in the B.C. Fraser Valley at Langley Prairie and Milner. Their annual output of day-old chicks has grown to nearly 1,000,000 chicks at their Langley Prairie plant and the reason for opening a branch at Vernon is to improve their service to poultrymen and farmers in the B.C. Interior and Prairie points.

This firm is well known to our readers, many of whom, no doubt, are their customers, and who appreciate the high quality of their product.

There has been a substantial shortage of protein feeds since the war. Britain imported about 8,000,000 tons of feed in the pre-war years, now the feed imports are only about one-sixth of that amount. Protein feeds are rationed and dairy farmers get first priority. Every effort has been made to keep milk production up and milk consumption in Britain has increased since the start of the war by 37 per cent. Women and children get first consideration in the available milk supply.

The Ministry of Agriculture during the war years has developed its advisory services to farmers by employing the best available scientists and technical men. Before the war only about one British farmer in eight got in touch with the advisory services. Now about 7 out of 8 do so for advice and guidance. This has resulted in the farmers learning the value of science in modern farming and in methods that result in higher efficiency. The result of this has put new life and vigour into British agriculture.

Mr. Hurd said that it may be that much of the measure of wartime control of agriculture may be lifted by 1946. Should this come about, there will be a switch from wheat to oats and mixed grains. During the war livestock production has naturally suffered and when peace comes there will be an effort to regain the former place it held.

### Cheap, Good Seed

WISE farmers are beginning even now to think about their seed requirements for this coming spring. The results of the analyses of thousands of farmers' crops recently conducted by the "Crop Testing Plan" reveal among other things that thirty-eight per cent of the crops classified as "A", which means that these crops were true-to-variety to a high degree of excellence, and so should be quite suitable for use as seed.

One way then for a farmer to obtain good seed cheaply would be for him to find a neighbour who has had his crop tested by the "Crop Testing Plan" and who has received an "A" classification. Grain that such a farmer now has on his farm, provided it is representative of the sample tested, should be suitable to use as seed as far as trueness-to-variety is concerned.

Farmers having "A" seed are usually more than willing to sell it to their neighbours at a few cents premium over the market price.

Farmers needing such seed should make an early application to their neighbours who have the "A" stocks before these neighbours haul their grain to market. It would still, however, be advisable for any farmer to purchase in addition a few bushels of good Registered or Certified seed sealed in the sack and to sow this on a clean piece of land.—Major H. G. L. Strange.

### Junior Farm Club

THERE are in Canada this year approximately 35,000 members of junior farm clubs in a variety of farm and farm home projects. Total enrollment has decreased slightly in each of the past four years, the result of wartime conditions in rural areas. Large numbers of the farm youth have enlisted in the Armed Forces or are engaged in essential war industry and those who have remained at home are contributing their full share to the remarkably fine job that Canadian farmers are doing in the production of food so urgently required in wartime.

The scarcity of young people in rural areas, transportation problems, the farm labour shortage and the fact that agricultural extension officers have many extra wartime duties have all had an effect on junior farm club work, but despite these and other difficulties, interest in junior farm activities on the part of members, their parents and sponsoring organizations has been maintained to an inspiring degree.

## Christmas Greetings



Robert Gardiner

I wish to thank the Editor of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW for his kindness in extending to me an invitation to use the columns of the "REVIEW" to send Christmas Greetings to the farm people of Alberta.

On behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, it is my pleasure to extend Christmas and New Year's Greetings to the farm people of Alberta. A year ago we had all hoped that the war would be over by this Christmas and that we could look forward to "peace on earth and goodwill toward all men." May I express the hope that we will in the near future be able to experience a world at peace. Until the arrival of this happy day let us at Christmas forget for a few hours the world's turmoil and enjoy for the time being the pleasure of a very happy Christmas.

ROBERT GARDINER,  
President

United Farmers of Alberta

## Annual Meeting of Commercial Feeders Co-op

Place: Social Credit Hall, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Commercial Feeders Co-operative Ltd. also acts as the voice of poultry raisers of the Edmonton district. (The main business is the manufacturing and selling of feeds.)

Speaker: Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities, outlined the nature of a co-operative for new members and gave statistics showing most of the co-operative business in Alberta was carried on by marketing associations. (Commercial Feeders is a consumers' co-op.)

Annual election of directors took place, these are: F. Ash, J. McKill, H. Haynes, R. Huff, H. Creswell, E. V. Hudson, P. Buchkouski, G. Shortreed, and E. Telford. These appointed: F. Ash as President; J. McKill as Vice-President, and E. Triska as Secretary-Treasurer.

R. Huff was appointed delegate to the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and E. Triska delegate to the Alberta Poultry Federation. The latter Federation is sending Mrs. W. Huyck to Ottawa this week to attend the Poultry Producers' Consultative Committee meeting. This made it timely to again submit before our members an up-to-date cost of producing eggs (one dozen). This showed up as 6½ higher than 18 months ago. This cost was accepted unanimously and is enclosed along with a number of other resolutions passed.

## New Representative

NEW Director of Agricultural Representatives for Saskatchewan will be Maurice E. Hartnett, a graduate in agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, formerly agricultural editor of The Western Producer, and a man who has been for years closely associated with agricultural development on the prairies. At present living in British Columbia, Mr. Hartnett will take over his new duties toward the end of the year.

In making this announcement, Deputy Minister of Agriculture F. H. Auld stated that considerable expansion in this phase of the provincial agricultural departments work was contemplated. There are some 21 districts in which agricultural representatives are placed now. It is hoped to bring these to about 40, with a corresponding increase in the number of men employed.

"This service," said Dr. Auld, "will be substantially increased as soon as qualified men now engaged in the armed services and in war undertakings are available for civil employment."

Up till the present Dr. Auld has directed the activities of the agricultural representatives are largely expansion of this work, however, it was felt necessary to appoint a full-time director. Duties of the agricultural representatives are largely administrative, will be increasingly educational as the branch is expanded and more men become available.

## PROSPECTING IN CANADA

(Continued from page 8)

done since the advent of air methods. The prospector cannot work from the air; he must have ready access to the ground.

5. By revising the tax regulations so that the employer, the established mining companies, the smaller syndicates and individuals will get some relief on money spent for this purpose. There should, furthermore, be relief to the prospector himself on the money he derives solely from this source.

6. By providing in Mining Recorder's offices in the many outlying districts an efficient liaison officer capable of giving advice as to travel conditions and who is supplied with copies of good maps for distribution. The Recording Office should be the centre of an active and up-to-date library of bulletins, maps and information, with some one in charge capable of directing and guiding the prospector.

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy can by systematic planning provide a series of papers, general in scope, outlining the geological structure of the principal known ore bodies. Such papers can be used in the search for ore.

Prospectors should be made conscious of the value of base metals as compared with gold so that base metal areas will be gone over as carefully as the gold belts.

Companies should hire more of the real prospector type—there has been too much tendency to lean entirely on the scientific departments without doing the necessary pick and shovel work. These men, of course, should be guided but only to the extent of pointing out new and promising areas. Let the prospector do the work, provide him with transportation and with means of communication. The company's representative should go into the field only when the prospector turns up something he thinks is of interest.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of prospecting for new mineral deposits now. To assure Canada's great future as a metal producer, government regulations and other conditions hampering the prospector must be eliminated as soon as possible.

And finally it is my considered opinion that even if the above recommendations were all accepted and acted upon they would be of little value, unless the Canadian taxing authorities give due recognition to the wasting nature of the mining industry and make allowances to offset this indubitable fact.

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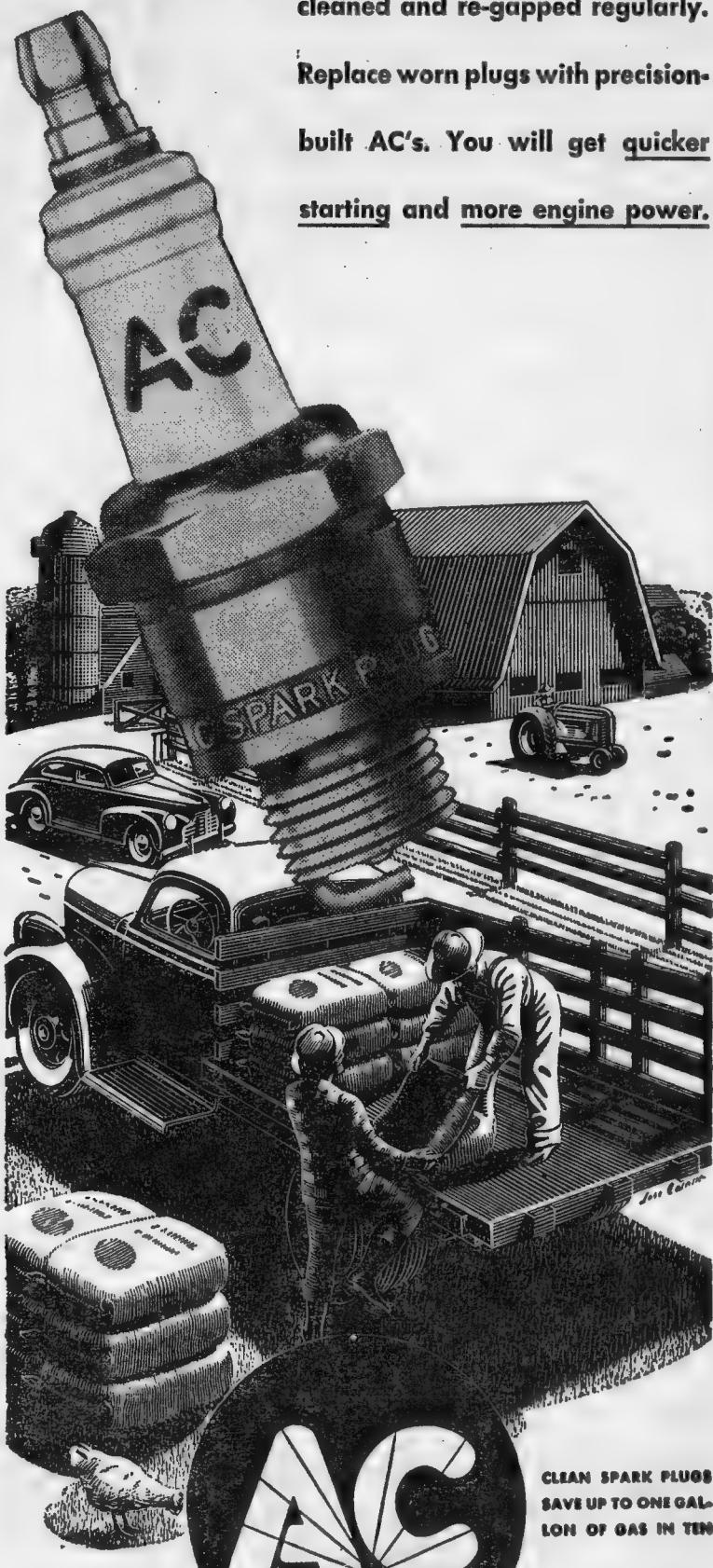
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# Montgomery — The Soldier and the Man

By MAJOR C. B. THORNE, M.C.

**W**HAT manner of man is this Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery?

What are his achievements and his personality, that they have caught the imagination of the world and brought him acclaim such as is the lot of few—of very few—soldiers in the vicissitudes of war?

Clearly, when one studies his record, at least the military reason for his eminence is obvious. He was the first man in this war to rout a German army. But his public estimation goes even deeper than that. It is Montgomery the man, as well as the victorious Field Marshal, who is Britain's hero; his character and characteristics, the way he gets things done, combine with and reinforce his soldierly achievements, fitting him into a place of leadership and affection that is peculiarly his own.

He has been likened to Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell is indeed his own hero, and, like him, he is a man who knows what he fights for and loves what he knows. The two books he carries constantly with him are the Bible and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. He reads the Lessons at army church parades. So far as it goes the comparison is apt; but it does not altogether explain the mixture that is Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery.

He has in his nature something of the austere and implacable. He smites his enemies and praises God. Yet there is a streak in that same nature of a very human gaiety, even flamboyance, softening the hard Cromwellian outline. The Field Marshal who asserted to a group of newspapermen after his victory at El Alamein: "I have defeated the enemy. I am now about to smash him," relaxed; and the man asked suddenly: "How do you like my hat?"

#### Confidence—And Affection

He was wearing his famous Tank Corps beret which he had taken a fancy to, and which he wore as he rode, conspicuous in a tank, unexpectedly among front-line units of his historic Eighth Army in the desert. Sometimes, too, he wore the wide-brimmed felt hat of an Anzac.

Montgomery's methods and mannerisms are as informal as his strategy is successful. Maybe there is some obscure connection between the two. His mind is as original and direct in dealing with individual men as it is with grand problems of war. Certain it is that those methods have gained from every officer and man he leads more than confidence; their real affection, too. If he were not a genuinely-liked leader his nickname among the troops would be something other than the affectionate "Monty".

He came to Egypt in the dark days when the Middle East faced a Nazi invasion; when the eastward-driving armies of Erwin Rommel, fresh from their twenty-three-week victorious sweep from El Agheila, were standing at El Alamein and the gates of Alexandria. Montgomery saw, planned, re-organized, attacked. Within twelve days he had cracked open the Afrika Korps' invincible front and begun the chase of the German-Italian armies that was to last thirteen weeks and thirteen hundred miles until finally they were pushed into the sea from the peninsula of Tunis.

Till then the North African battle had swayed back and forth, east and west. Montgomery it was who thrust beyond El Agheila—hitherto the westerly limit of the Eighth Army's advance—dispelled the Axis menace to the Suez Canal and the entire Middle East, and abolished the last remnant of Mussolini's African Empire.

His troops, inspired, were fighting under a dynamic new leadership. "Every man in the Army must have the light of battle in his eye", he said; and the Eighth Army had it. With each day's advance they knew more and more certainly they were with him in shattering the built-up legend of Rommel's invincibility.

A man's utterances, no less than his actions, are typical of him. His informality—which for example allows him to abandon the traditional method of walking up and down the ranks when inspecting troops, but going in and out among them, afterwards addressing them when they break ranks and crowd around him—is reflected in his sayings. And so, too, is his implacable military spirit.

"Gentlemen," he said to his officers before Alamein, "all plans for going back are scrapped tonight. I'm not interested in what is further back. We'll mould and train a new spearhead—a fighting armoured force. We fight where we are."

And, when that spearhead was trained:

"Provided defended localities held firm," declared his message to the Army, "we will smash the enemy attack and will cause him casualties as will cripple him. We will, in fact, give him a very bloody nose. It will then be our turn to attack him; and, having been crippled himself, he will be unable to stand up to our attack, and we will smash right through him."

How Montgomery's men smashed through is now history.

#### No Smoking

For him, as for many fighting under him, must have been the thought that Tunis had avenged Dunkirk. Montgomery himself had stood on those disastrous beaches—he had led the 3rd Division in France—and even in defeat his words had shown his spirit. "If you run out of ammunition," he told his men, "tear the enemy to pieces with your hands."

But to this implacable, God-fearing fighter there is another side. He has a dry humour behind his military efficiency; a stern discipline that can be blended with a touch of whimsicality.

Addressing a staff conference, he remarked:

"I do not approve of coughing or smoking. There will be no smoking. For two minutes you can cough. Thereafter coughing will cease."

And again, on one of his unscheduled tours amongst his men, and indulging his habit of personal contact, he stopped his car, climbed out and got into conversation with a soldier digging a trench.

"D'youthinkthesearegooddefences, sir?" asked the man.

"I don't know," replied Mont. "Do you? You'll have to fight in them; not I. It's your life, not mine, that will go if they're not good. Are you confident that you can fight in them?"

Montgomery is like that; and the incident illustrates yet another of his ways. The broad, strategical plan of action is his. Having decided upon it, he discusses it with his Staff, and by his orders, his intentions are thereafter communicated grade by grade to every man under his command, so that ultimately the lowliest private knows and appreciates what his part will be in the general scheme of the battle. One feels that the trench-digger may have missed something of that if he was uncertain about the effectiveness of his trench-system.

#### On With the Task

Monty's unorthodox approach, his confidence-inspiring sense of contact with the troops, has prompted him to another typical break with tradition. What Army Commanders have from time to time immemorial called "Orders of the Day" he writes as "Personal Messages"; and they are personal, for he pens them all with his own hand, putting into them the flavour of his own forceful character.

"When I assumed command of the Eighth Army," he announced to his men before Alamein, "I said that the mandate was to destroy Rommel and his army, and that it was to be done as soon as we were ready. We are ready now. The battle which is about to begin will be one of the decisive battles of history. It will be the turning point of the war."

It was. And later, when he had chased Rommel half way across Africa, he proclaimed to his men again:

"Nothing has stopped us . . . Nothing will."

Confidence. That is the keynote of Montgomery's leadership. Confidence in his thorough preparations; and in his men's confidence in him. He disdains detail. The smooth working-out of his meticulous plans he leaves to his Staff and to others properly concerned. He has reduced his own office work to the unavoidable minimum; is impatient with "bits of paper" and prefers to give his desires the impress of his own strong personality by oral instructions; and, to the soldiers in the field, by his frequent appearances among them.

His African triumphs are behind him. This God-fearing heroic son of a bishop (his father was Bishop of Tasmania) whose only preoccupation and interest is the business of war, came back to Britain to prepare fresh plans and inspire fresh armies for the last assault.

"On with the task," he ordered in Africa on the road to Tunis. He had won the battle which was a turning point of the war. "On with the task," he may well echo in Europe on the road to Berlin, in the battle which will be the climax.

\* \* \*

#### Honours Live Stock Judge

**F**RANK G. SHERWOOD, of Toronto, outstanding livestock judge who has for decades been handing out awards and blue ribbons at fall fairs and livestock shows in Canada, found his role reversed. At a banquet in his honour held at the Royal York recently, Mr. Sherwood was presented with the prized Golden Jubilee award of the Institute of Meat Packers of America. Fellow employees at Swift Canadian Company also presented him with a gold watch in recognition of 50 years of service with the Company. President J. H. Tapley made the presentation. Mr. Sherwood, who began his career in the livestock buyers' division, South Omaha, when he was 12 years of age, has been with the Swift organization in Canada since 1913. He has officiated at hundreds of fall fairs and stock shows throughout the Dominion during the last quarter century and is an outstanding authority on sheep and lamb classes.

\* \* \*

#### The Quick and the Dead

**O**RDINARILY, it is not difficult to distinguish between a dead animal and one that is alive. With plants it is different. Under conditions of severe drought, the grass in a meadow or lawn may look dead; but only a day or two after rain it is obviously very much alive. Seeds show no signs of life until they are provided with conditions favourable to germination, and sometimes they may be alive, but dormant, and refuse to germinate even under apparently favourable circumstances.

When harvest weather is fine, and in the absence of damage by diseases or insects, field crop seeds are usually alive. This fall, harvesting conditions have been very bad, in many districts, and frost has undoubtedly damaged a good deal of grain. Most farmers, therefore, will be wise to make a germination test or have one made.

Line elevator company agents can provide printed cards giving detailed instructions for making tests at home. They will, also, accept samples of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax for testing in our laboratory. First-class equipment and a skilled staff are at your service. Official government tests are made for a nominal fee, at Plant Products Division Laboratories at Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

Poor stands of grain are an invitation to weeds. Take no chances; but either make a test or have one made.

#### The Task Before Us

**S**ECURITY in prices or farm returns is the crux of the whole situation with respect to the position of agriculture in the post-war world, stated Mr. H. H. Hannan, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in speaking as a participant in the opening broadcast of the season on October 27, in the CBC program, "Of Things to Come". The subject for discussion on this broadcast, in which six speakers participated, was "The Task Before us."

Citizens generally, said Mr. Hannan, were looking beyond victory to the post-war era and were envisioning a kind of security and freedom that will have been worth fighting for. One cornerstone of thought for the foundation of the new era had been laid at the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943, when 44 allied nations declared that "there should be, and can be, enough of the right kind of food for everyone, everywhere." To achieve such an objective, the conference had declared for new standards of nutrition for the human family, substantial increase of production, and the organization of production and distribution on a world basis.

Farmers of Canada, said Mr. Hannan, had demonstrated their capacity to increase production during the present war, and are quite prepared to plan for production for plenty in the post-war period, but this would mean disaster unless they are assured greater security in both markets and prices than they ever enjoyed in peace time before. Security in markets, said Mr. Hannan, meant more organized marketing both at home and abroad. The Dominion will be faced with a major problem in getting more order and stability and efficiency into the marketing and distribution of food at home. Establishment of security in markets abroad also presents the problem of transition from the chaos of international trade of pre-war days to the orderly movement of food throughout world markets by international agreement. Security in prices and farm returns, said Mr. Hannan, means support for farm prices, and stability in these prices, at a level which will assure farm families a standard of living favorably with that of urban people.

During the past five years, Canadian farmers have supplied the nation with a fairly abundant supply of food at what must be considered reasonably low prices under wartime conditions. This had been accomplished largely through certain controls. If Canada was to maintain a cheap food policy after the war, it must not be done at the expense of the farming industry, said Mr. Hannan. In any case the state cannot avoid the responsibility to guarantee equality of economic returns to the primary producer. That is not a problem for farmers alone, said Mr. Hannan. It is Canada's problem.

\* \* \*

#### WINTER LUBRICATION

**I**N the winter lubrication of tractors on the farm, the addition of anti-freeze to the oil, in an attempt to prevent the water from freezing and stopping the action of the oil pump, is not recommended by the authorities. While the freezing may be prevented, the anti-freeze may cause the valves to stick, a coating of ice to form inside the lubricating system exposed to heat, and corrosion will result.

\* \* \*

#### CHAOS OR STABILITY

**C**LAUDE WICKWARD, American secretary of Agriculture, recently was quoted as saying: "The huge wartime production farmers are now turning out will make or break agriculture in the years after the war. If we learn how to use it rightly, it can be the basis of a happier and more stable farm life than we have ever experienced. If we do not use it properly, it can swamp farmers under a catastrophe even worse than that of 1932."

# Farm Shelterbelts

IN making the prairie farm home surroundings attractive, pleasant, and with an aspect of comfort the first essential step is the establishing of hedges and trees to provide efficient windbreak protection, says John Walker, Superintendent, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

For over forty years trees have been supplied to prairie farmers at little cost from Dominion Government Forest Nursery Stations. As a result of this policy a large number of farmers in the Prairie Provinces have completed this first essential step in making their farm homes more congenial places in which to live.

No doubt many farmers feel that the planting of hedges and shelterbelts is as much as they wish to do towards making their farm buildings homelike. Indeed, if every prairie farm had efficient shelterbelt protection what a transformed appearance the whole prairie region would have!

But the planting of hedges and shelterbelts is only the foundation in the farm home beautification scheme. Within the shelter of hedges and shelterbelts conditions are favorable for the successful development of carefully chosen ornamental trees and shrubs, flowers and vines, as well as fruit plants of many kinds.

There is nothing risky or impracticable in this suggestion. Thousands of prairie farm homes provide convincing proof of the soundness of the plan. What H. G. Farraby, a successful tree planter at Keddleston, Sask., since 1916, has done may encourage others to strive for similar results. His plans are to plant hardy evergreens in 1945, already he has a six-acre plot which he laid out in 1937 and planted a solid row of caragana all around and three rows of maple, ash, poplar and elm on the inside. They are really grand, he says, and he hopes some day to build a nice little bungalow within.

These trees are greatly admired by numbers of travellers and many complimentary remarks have been made about Mr. Farraby's place. He always has a good garden and has donated

## Warble Fly

AS mid-winter approaches, farmers and cattlemen should be on the lookout for the small swellings on the backs of their cattle, which indicate the presence of warbles under the hides, and be ready to destroy them as soon as punctures begin to appear in the lumps. Otherwise the warbles will mature, force their way out of the hide, to become a new generation of destructive warble flies.

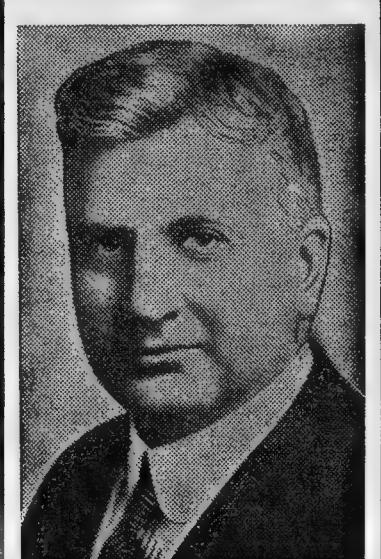
Damage from these pests continues to cause losses that run into millions of dollars annually, but there is considerable evidence that farmers are now awake to this drain on their profits. Treatment of cattle for control of warbles is increasing tremendously, and results from large scale applications have been so consistently successful that large ranchers are now adopting warble control as standard practice in their operations.

Warble flies, or heel flies as they are sometimes called, are easily identified by their characteristic orange-yellow or reddish-orange tail coloring. Their ravages are even more readily apparent in restlessness among the cattle, decline in milk production, dry cows, and finally in damaged hides. If you notice your cattle galloping madly around the pasture for no good reason, you can be sure the warble fly is around.

The method of control is to treat warble swellings on the cattle during the winter, with a solution which penetrates the breathing holes and kills the warble-fly grubs, but is non-poisonous to animals. Chipman Warble Powder, containing rotenone (derris root) as its active agent along with other special ingredients, has been found most effective for the purpose, successfully meeting all tests. Treatment should be repeated at intervals of from three to four weeks, until new swellings cease to appear.

• • •

WINTER-TIME reminder — Take the chill off the drinking water of farm animals, including poultry.



The Late Col. Henry Cockshutt

A NOTICEABLE career in the agricultural implement industry of Canada passed away on Sunday, Nov. 26th.

A great patriot, he had been associated with practically every worthwhile civic endeavor launched in Brantford and Brant County. During Great War No. 1 he was one of the outstanding leaders. In 1916 he organized and commanded, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the 215th Battalion. In 1926 he was retired from the active list with the rank of Honorary-Colonel. Although age had somewhat lessened his activity, he had in this war, again given freely of his time and ability in an endeavor to promote the war effort in every way possible. Steadfast in his conviction that the Allies would triumph over their enemies, Colonel Cockshutt had inspired a similar conviction throughout the vast Cockshutt organization—a conviction which in turn has been reflected in the gigantic war-effort of his companies.

• • •

## Suitable Gifts...



### Give...

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  - SHIRTS
  - PYJAMAS
  - NECKWEAR or a DRESSING GOWN
- ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE

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**TOM CAMPBELL'S**  
"SMILE HAT SHOPS"  
CALGARY EDMONTON

## NOTICE!

### Re: LIONS' CLUB BUNGALOW DRAW

It has been brought to the attention of the Directors of the Calgary Lions' Club that a number of books have not yet been turned in from country points and accounted for. Therefore, in order to give the contributors absolute protection, and in the public interests, the draw for the home will not be made until every precaution is taken to make sure every stub is included in the draw.

**TICKET SALES  
ABSOLUTELY CLOSE  
MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1944.**

The Draw Scheduled for Dec. 4 will NOT take place on this date, but as soon after as possible.

Buy WAR SAVINGS Certificates!

## WHY Do Canadians LIKE The Bank of Montreal?

The Bank has a million satisfied depositors, besides thousands of other friends who use its services in various ways. Why?

First, *Confidence*. Canadians of every occupation believe in the Bank, because of its history and traditions, its strength and its known service to the nation.

Second, *Experience*. These Canadians know, by personal experience in dealings with the Bank, they can

If you are not a customer, you are invited to become one.

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FOUNDED IN 1817

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**GIVE  
WAR SAVINGS  
CERTIFICATES  
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CATALOGUE ON REQUEST CALGARY

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To Be DRAWN FOR END OF JANUARY  
ENTIRE PROCEEDS DEVOTED TO CHAPTER ACTIVITIES  
PEACE TIME AND WAR ACTIVITIES.  
**THREE TICKETS FOR 50c**

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO  
**MRS. E. DEAN**  
LEGION BOARD ROOM  
SEVENTH AVENUE EAST CALGARY



Special Attention To Country Orders  
**Hudson's Bay Company**  
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CALGARY

# Radio News

## FILM MANITOBANS

THE Rural School Lunch is the topic of a film strip by the National Film Board, taken recently in the Municipality of Rosser, Manitoba, at request of the Division of Nutrition, Ottawa. Boys and girls of the municipality "starred" in the film.

The film strip depicts the three different methods by which adequate hot school lunches may be served in any rural school in Canada, as well as the support which the parents of pupils can give such a project.

The film is to be available for showing throughout the rural districts of Canada in about two months, according to Dr. F. W. Jackson, deputy minister of health and welfare for Manitoba.

★ ★

## MARLENE DIETRICH



MARLENE DIETRICH, the famous American film star, who has arrived in Britain on a six months' tour of the European Theatre of Operations, was heard recently in the Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Accompanied by the British Band of the A.E.F., conducted by Regimental Sergeant Major George Melachrino, she sang "Falling in Love Again" and "See What the Boys in the Back-room Will Have".

This tour, which she has undertaken on behalf of the United Services Organization—the U.S. equivalent of the British E.N.S.A.—began in New York in August and she has played in Greenland and Iceland on her way to Britain.

Since Pearl Harbour, she has been touring America entertaining the troops, and in April of this year she visited North Africa and played to the troops there and in Italy for three months.

★ ★

## YEHUDI MENUHIN

YEHUDI MENUHIN, the world-famous violinist, who recently arrived in Britain from America to entertain the troops, has been heard in two British Broadcasting Corporation programmes since his arrival. In "Music Magazine" he gave a talk on his experiences when entertaining troops in the Pacific theatre of war and on his association with Sir Edward Elgar. He also broadcast with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult, giving the first performance in England of Bela Bartok's new Violin Concerto.

His last visit to Britain was in March, 1943, when he gave concerts for war charities, for which he raised £30,000, and also played to the troops. Later in 1943 he toured Central and South America giving concerts to United States servicemen.

Menuhin, who was born in New York of Russian parents in 1917, and is now one of the highest paid solo artists in the world, is one of the few examples of infant prodigies who have fulfilled their early promise. He began playing the violin when he was four and made his first public appearance as soloist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra at the age of seven. By the time he was twelve he was world-famous and appeared at the Queen's Hall, London, with a fee of 1,000 guineas for one performance. His violin, a Stradivarius, is valued at £50,000.

## Michele De Lys



MICHELE DE LYS, known as the Sweetheart of the Fighting French, who often takes part in British Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts for the men of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, is heard regularly in the programme "Smokers". In this programme, besides singing, she takes part with an Allied soldier in a sketch called "French Without Fears" in which she helped to familiarize her A.E.F. listeners with everyday French phrases.

Michele, who started her stage career as a dancer at the age of five, when she appeared at the Paris Opera, took part in many French revues until the German occupation of France, when she came to England.

Since then, she has worked in London cabaret shows but has spent most of her time entertaining the Fighting French Forces by whom she was elected "L'Ange de la Legion". She is waiting now to return to France and entertain the troops there.

★ ★

## They Will Remember

"INCIDENTALLY, it was the Belgian Parliament which was the first freely elected parliament to reassemble in liberated Europe. It was a truly historic occasion when a short while ago the Belgian Parliament met again for the first time since May, 1940, and with it, law and order returned to that country once again. There was one thing, among all the speeches, which everyone in that Chamber listened to in profound silence. It was what M. Gillon, President of the Senate, had to say, and I repeat it here because I think it has a moral for all of us. He said: "for the second time we are free of the Germans, but Germany is still there. We must never again relax. Never forget this. It was not Hitler that produced Germany; it was Germany that produced Hitler."—("Newsletter of Free Europe" broadcast from the BBC by Frank Alexander.)

## Circulation Manager



J. R. (Jack) SIMPSON

APPOINTMENT of J. R. (Jack) Simpson as circulation manager of the "Farm and Ranch Review" is announced.

Formerly with the Albertan Publishing Company, Mr. Simpson has just received his discharge from the Army, having served with the Canadian Ordnance Corp since 1940.

He also served with the 2nd Scottish Horse in World War I.

He received his education in Glasgow, Scotland, and will enter upon his new duties on December 1st. Mr. Simpson is well known throughout the province in newspaper circles.

# Farm and Ranch

# HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

## OLD EGGS—GOOD CAKE

OLD eggs may not be so good in the breakfast omelette, but for some kinds of cooking they are better than the strictly fresh variety according to Dr. Gladys Stevenson, assistant professor of economics at the University of California.

Experiments conducted under supervision have shown that eggs from two to four weeks old make the most tender angle food and sponge cakes.

Custards made with eggs two to three weeks old are smoother and have less tendency to curdle.

Older eggs must not be used if they are spoiled; cracked or spotted eggs should be discarded.

★ ★

## APPLE JUICE

VITAMINIZED apple juice is on the market once more for the general public. For three years this juice has all been reserved for the forces. Some 500,000 cases of the juice, fortified with Vitamin C, will be available this winter, says the foods administration of the Prices Board. It will not be rationed.

★ ★

*It isn't far to Bethlehem town!  
It's anywhere that Christ comes down  
And finds in people's friendly fare  
A welcome and abiding place;  
The road to Bethlehem runs right  
through  
The homes of folks like me and you.*

—Madeleine S. Miller.

★ ★

## Girl's Jumper



4825  
SIZES  
6-14

CAPTIVATING little jumper that gives her a nipped-in waist. Make one in velveteen, one in wool. Pattern 4825 has embroidery; blouse.

Pattern 4825 comes in girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 10, jumper, 2 yards 35-in. nap fabric; blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch.

Send TWENTY CENTS (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Pattern Department, Calgary, Alberta.

## An Abundance of Love

By SARA EMERALD NELSON

THE Carlsons have no telephone, so the couch. "That's the Bethlehem star", the little girl informed me. "It's awful old I guess. Mummy had it afore I was borned." Her round eyes became even rounder as she pondered on such a great age, 'afore I was borned'.

I stopped in there on my way home from Red Cross meeting to deliver a message to Nellie Carlson. There are other things the Carlsons lack . . . paint on their weather-beaten cottage for instance that crouches so forlornly behind its circle of snow-laden maples.

As I thumped my overshoes on their front porch I reminded myself of the things this young farmer and his wife have in lavish abundance. Essential things like the light and laughter of children and the understanding companionship that turns a house into a heart-warming home. Nellie's parents live in England, John's in Norway. The letters Nellie finds in the mail box by the high red gate sometimes tell of bombs and destruction. But her husband, John receives no word at all of his childhood home across the seas. Yet the sweet lilting voice I heard within betrayed none of the anxiety that must press heavily on her heart these anxious days. It was that beloved old carol Nellie was singing:

"It came upon the midnight clear  
That glorious song of old" . . .

"IT takes those soft-cultured English voices to make the most of those old-time carols" was my thought as I rapped on the door. The song broke off and the scuff of approaching feet drew near. The door was opened by Nellie's eldest daughter, Nan. She is a winsome child: her flaxen hair and clear blue eyes are so like John's, but her charming little-lady airs proclaim her as Nellie's own.

"Come, in Aunt Sal," she invited. "Mother will be so glad to see you. We're trimming the tree . . . and it's such fun." I followed the slender girl into the adjoining living room. The tree she referred to so proudly caught my eye at once. It was a diminutive one, a scant four feet high. It was enthroned on an old-style parlor table. What it lacked in size it made up for in shape, for its sturdy outspread boughs were as symmetrical as the mightiest evergreen in any forest.

Nellie and her two younger daughters called out glad welcome to me as Nan ushered me into the low-ceilinged room. Two-year-old Johnny grasped chunky fistfuls of tinsel and squealed, "See! See!"

Seated together on the couch Nellie and I chatted quietly of Red Cross matters. (Nellie couldn't always attend the meetings but her nimble fingers did their share of work at home). Soon more excited cries of "see . . . see", from Johnny drew our attention back to the group about the tree.

"It's the first tree-trimming for Johnny" his mother explained. "The girls have helped for several years. Yet it isn't a stale story for them either. Not for me."

"All my brothers and sisters were much older than I," Nellie continued. "On Christmas Eve I was hustled off to bed so the older ones could 'fix things'. They meant it to be a grand surprise for me next morning. But, oh, how lonely I used to be lying up in bed alone, hearing the laughter and fun going on below stairs. Right there and then I vowed if ever I had a family of my own we would ALL work together making our Christmas. And we have! We like to decorate our tree several days ahead and we always sing carols as we work."

While her mother was talking five-year-old Gwen had sidled up to me on



"Sing the star song, Gwennie", suggested her mother. Needing no second bidding, the round-eyed darling raised her serious voice in:

Star of the east, oh Bethlehem star, Guiding us on to Heaven afar . . .

Even small Johnny managed to keep quiet until his sister came to the end of the beautiful hymn.

Nan gave her mother's thin shoulders a loving squeeze and whispered, "Shall I get some lunch ready, Mother?"

Nellie smiled gratefully. "Do, honey," she replied. "I want Aunt Sal to taste some of those Norwegian cakes I made for Daddy . . . and we'll have coffee with them."

A little later we were all grouped about the kitchen table. The children each managed sturdy blue mugs of milk while Nellie, John and I relished the steaming cups of coffee. The talk still centered about Christmas customs. John Carlson with his baby son perched on his knee talked more than was his habit. He talked of his old childhood home in distant Norway. He described the yuletide that went on for two weeks: the lofty tree that flaunted itself supreme over all the holiday frolics. And at last the dismantling of the tree on January 6th, a dismantling as ceremonious and traditional as the decking had been two weeks before.

The children's eyes shone with fond interest and affection for this dear daddy. Although one knew they had heard all these stories before they hung on every word of the quaint tale. It was Sina with the excited little stammer who reminded her father, "But . . . but . . . but daddy, you forgot about the birds." Her father pinched her rosy cheek as he laughingly added the last chapter to the Norwegian tree story. Of the kindly custom of hanging bits of food on the boughs of the tree so the birds were assured of a feeding place all winter long. With a solemn shake of her fair braids Gwen pronounced, "That was a good thing for the birds." We all joined in small Johnny's shrill laughter. Gwen's emphatic speeches that sounded so solemn were apt to be received with merriment by her family.

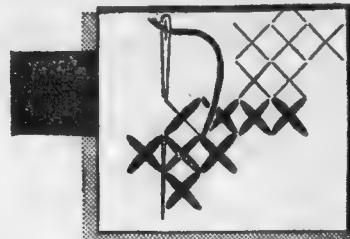
As I left the Carlson home in the gathering winter's twilight I failed to notice the shabby exterior for I had been privileged to see the real home with its wonderful silver lining. A shining silver that never tarnished nor grew shabby with age.

★ ★

## YOUR WALLS

WOULD you like to know a wonderful way to keep your wallpaper looking gayer than you ever thought it could? Just give it a coat of "casein" paint — use your own imagination as to colours. Then, after allowing the finish to "season" for about 80 days, keep it beautifully bright and clean by wiping it occasionally with a damp cloth that has been dipped in the rich suds of a pure soap.

## Jiffy Cross-Stitch



998

by Laura Wheeler

MOTIFS inspired by our neighbours south of the border are in 5-to-the-inch cross-stitch. Detail shows actual size of crosses.

Use this cross-stitch for colourful linens. Pattern 998 has transfer of two 12½ x 15-inch and two 2½ x 5½-inch motifs; directions.

Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Needlecraft Department, Calgary, Alberta. Print plainly Pattern Number, your Name and Address.

★ ★

*I heard the bells on Christmas Day  
Their old, familiar carols play,  
And wild and sweet  
The words repeat  
Of peace on earth, good will to men.  
—Longfellow.*

## Requiem

By HARRIET ELKINGTON

The harrow rusts upon the hill  
And in the weedy hollow  
The pathway grown with grass  
and briar

The eye scarcely follow.  
With lowing cattle at the gate  
The mare for sugar begs,  
While in the twilight of the barn  
The harness hangs on pegs  
For like a candle in the wind  
His life-fire ceased to burn;  
The fields, the woods, the home  
he loved

In vain wait his return.

'Tis strange and lonely in the  
house  
Where he will come no more,  
But oft in fancy do we hear  
His footstep at the door  
Or catch his voice upon the  
breeze

Or see him bending over  
To find a lark's nest in the grass  
Or part the crimson clover;  
For life to him meant growing  
things,  
Blue skies and silver rain,  
Where ever Nature spreads her  
robes  
We'll see him live again.

## End Bad Cough Quickly, at One- Fourth the Cost

Home-Mixed! No Cooking! Easy!

Thousands of housewives have found that by mixing their own cough syrup, they get a dependable, effective medicine. They use a recipe at only one-fourth the usual cost of cough medicine, but which really breaks up distressing coughs in a hurry.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 ounce bottle and add granulated sugar syrup to fill the bottle. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and 1 cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) It's no trouble at all and makes a really splendid medicine. Keeps perfectly and children love its taste.

Its quick action in loosening the phlegm, helping to clear the air passages and soothing away irritation, has caused it to be used universally throughout Canada.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its effect on throat membranes. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

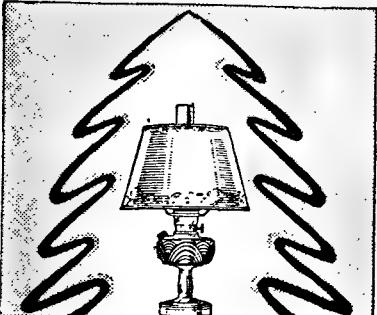
## WOMEN GIRLS! Thousands Report Grand Relief With ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

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Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

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### An Ideal "Family Gift"

Often two or more "chip in" to give Aladdin to mother . . . or to the home. See your Aladdin Dealer early, for available Aladdins and colorful, long-life, Whip-o-Lite shades. It takes only a little money and care to keep Aladdin at top efficiency for years and years.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY  
405 Logan Ave., Toronto 8, Ont.

**Aladdin**  
...Mantle Lamp...



### FIRST PRIZE

#### INEXPENSIVE XMAS COOKING

OUR pantry shelves will probably not be overburdened with good things for Christmas this year. However, we can do justice to the occasion by choosing recipes that do not draw too heavily on rationed items or those of a prohibitive price. Here is a good fruit cake that comes within that class. More fruit can be added if desired.

**FRUIT CAKE**—2 cups sugar, 1½ cups butter, 1½ cups molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in molasses, 1½ lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, ½ lb. peel, 1 teaspoon each nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and salt. Flour to mix stiff. Mix butter and sugar well before adding other ingredients. When the cake is well mixed, bake in lined pans in a very slow oven about three hours.

**SUET PUDDING**—A suet pudding can be made days ahead of Christmas and steamed up when needed. Peel and more fruit can be added to this pudding if you wish. One cup molasses, one cup suet, one cup sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 teaspoons baking powder, (or 1 tsp. soda). Add 1 tsp. salt. Add flour till very stiff to beat with a spoon and steam three hours. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Perhaps you might like a light pudding for Christmas. If so, try this **Snow Pudding**. Pour upon 3 tbsp. cornstarch dissolved in cold water 1 pint boiling water. Add beaten whites of 3 eggs, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla. Stir well and steam 15 minutes. Turn into a glass bowl, and pour over it the following sauce: Beat yolks of 3 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, pinch of salt, butter size of a walnut, 1 tsp. vanilla. Boil till thick, stirring well. Serve this pudding cold.

Owing to the high price of meat, some might prefer a meatless recipe for **MINCEMEAT**. This is easily made, for it is uncooked and is not so heavy following a big meal as recipes calling for meat.

**UNCOOKED MINCEMEAT**—1½ cups ground suet, 1 lb. each raisins and currants, 3 cups brown sugar, ½ lb. peel, 4 lbs. finely chopped apples, 2 lemons ground, and juice of one other, 1 tsp. nutmeg, ½ cup fruit juice. Mix well, put in sealers in basement.

This recipe makes two dozen, or a little less, of **DOUGHNUTS**—½ cup white sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup sour milk, 1 tbsp. melted butter or lard, 1/3 tsp. soda, ½ tsp. baking powder, ¼ tsp. salt, 1/3 tsp. nutmeg, flour to roll. Be sure your milk is real sour. Put on the lard to melt and from this get your tbsp. for the batter. Fry in deep, hot lard, just starting to smoke. Drain on brown paper.—ANN LOU.

### SECOND PRIZE

#### "THE HOMELY POTATO"

OUR old friend the potato has come into his own at last, and we appreciate his real worth. Onions may come and tomatoes may go, but the homely potato is always with us, ready to be cooked in all sorts of ways.

Besides being served as a vegetable, potato can form the chief ingredient in many an appetizing dish. The following recipes make no great demands on the pantry, for some of them need no meat or fish, and even when these things are mentioned, it is only as a way of using up the odds and ends that can be found even in the most economical of households.

**POTATO ROLLS**—This is a good way to use up crust of bread and butter after cutting sandwiches.

Put some bread-crust to soak in water. Boil some potatoes and mash them while hot, with a little piece of lard, dripping or butter; add enough sifted flour and add a little milk to make a pliable paste. Roll out on a

floured board and cut in squares. Strain water from crusts and squeeze as dry as possible, add chopped parsley, a good pinch of mixed herbs, salt and pepper, and (if possible) a little finely chopped onion, or if celery is available, this can be used instead of onion. Mix these well together, put a spoonful on each potato pastry square, damp the edges and fold over like a sausage roll. Bake in a fairly hot oven for 25 minutes. Serve hot.

**POTATO AND MEAT FRITTERS**—These are useful when you have just a tiny piece of meat to finish up, as quite a small amount of meat makes a dishful of fritters. First mince the meat, and if you have a small onion to mince with it, so much the better. Make some potato pastry, as in preceding recipe, roll out fairly thinly, and cut in rounds with a breakfast cup. Mix minced meat with a little flour (about a teaspoonful of flour to ¼ lb. meat), add plenty of seasoning, then moisten with gravy or stock. Put a spoonful of this mixture in centre of each round, damp the edges slightly, and fold over, pressing edges well together. Put some fat in a small saucepan (fairly deep) make it smoking hot, drop in one fritter at a time, and fry until crisp.

**SAVOURY FILLED POTATOES**—Here's another economical recipe, for use on a day when you have left just a spoonful or two of either meat, poultry, fish or even cooked vegetables, with perhaps a little cooked rice. Any of these fillings, or a mixture, can be used.

Choose large potatoes and bake in their jackets. Slice off a piece lengthwise from each, and with a spoon remove the inside; press it through a sieve. (Keep the skins for these will be needed later.) Stir in a little white sauce or milk until the mixture is quite creamy.

Whatever is to be used for the filling should be finely chopped, or flaked, and seasoned to taste, then stirred into potato and white sauce mixture. Fill potato skins with this, press well in and rounding over at the top. Bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes or so, and serve very hot.

**POTATO SCONES**—These are not only for teatime, but are grand for breakfast or supper on a cold winter's day. Required: ¾ lb. cooked potatoes, 1 oz. dripping or butter, and a good 3 oz. flour, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, ½ teaspoonful salt, and 1 spoonful creamy milk from top of bottle.

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt, then rub in the fat. Mash the boiled potatoes while hot, seeing that there are no lumps left; add them to the flour and beat well till the mixture is quite smooth, adding milk gradually. Knead slightly on a floured board and roll out about ¾ inch thick. Cut in 3 large rounds, prick each with a fork and cut across both ways to make each round into 4 triangular scones. Bake in a moderate oven, 425° F. for 15 minutes or so.

**POTATO TURNOVERS**—Required: ¾ lb. potatoes (raw), ½ of a small turnip, 1 carrot, 1 stick of celery, 1 medium-sized onion, 1 level teaspoonful mixed herbs, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper, and a small piece of butter.

Dice uncooked vegetable, add seasoning, butter, parsley and herbs. Roll out pastry, cut in rounds and put on each round some of the vegetable mixture. Fold over like a turnover, damping the edges slightly, and bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes, or instead of making turnovers, the same vegetable mixture can be used to fill a pastry-lined tin, using pastry to make top.—MRS. C. C. Man.

### THIRD PRIZE

#### "PAPER BAGS"

WHEN we return home from the store with groceries, it is wise to save the paper bags in which they have been packed. These bags are very useful for individual lunches to the field, school or business, and they come in handy in many ways about

(Continued on page 23)

**Free**  
WRIST WATCH FREE  
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume  
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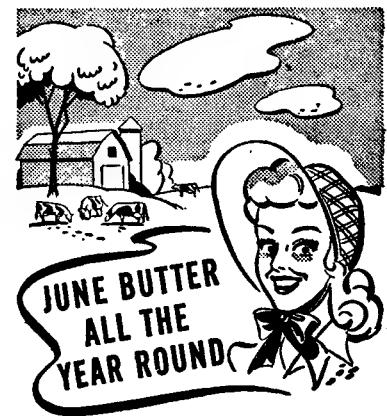
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## Your Christmas Turkey

By M. K. STILES

TO make your turkey the king of your Christmas feast, it must be, of course, a fat young bird, well starved before it is dressed, and dressed only a couple of days before Christmas, so that it will be chilled, but cannot in that short time dry out. This is one advantage farmers have over those who depend on cold storage for their birds. If the turkey is killed sometime before, it is well to slit the neck and remove the crop, as I have known the breast meat to be tainted, when a crop that appeared to be empty contained a few grains of chop that soured. The bird must be well bled and not allowed to freeze, as either will spoil the flavour.

A brown paper torch used for singeing the bird will prevent the skin from becoming black. After removing the head and feet, slide the neck skin back and remove the neck, which may be boiled with the giblets for gravy broth. After the incision is made and the intestines loosened, press down on the breast, which will expel the gizzard, so it can be easily removed. After washing the turkey, dry both inside and outside of it.

A delicious old English custom is that of stuffing the Christmas turkey with sausage meat, and if your company is rather large for the size of the bird, the meat dressing will make it go farther.

The following recipe is sufficient for one eight-pound turkey or two chickens:

Two cups sausage meat; 2 eggs; 3 cups bread crumbs or 4 cups of crum-



bled bread;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup minced onion; 1 tsp. salt;  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. pepper; 1 cup chopped celery;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped parsley or 2 tsp. sage. Select which ever flavourings your family like best.

Mix well all the dry ingredients. Beat eggs, add them to hot milk, then pour over dry ingredients. Fill turkey with the dressing and sew up with string. Or seasoned sausage meat alone can be used to fill the breast cavity, with bread dressing used in the body cavity.

Stuff wings under the back and tie or skewer the legs along body so the turkey will retain its shape.

If a regulation roaster is not available, use the dish pan, placing strips of fat along the turkey breast so it will not dry out. Cover with drip pans, and baste every half hour during cooking time.

During the first half hour of cooking a hot temperature is best, then reduce it to a steady heat. An eight-pound young turkey requires two and a half hours cooking time, a larger or older bird proportionately longer—so it is well to have the turkey stuffed ready for the oven on Christmas Eve.

As the turkey is the crowning glory of the feast it should be served whole, garnished with potato rosettes, and cranberry jelly, the drumsticks festooned with paper curls.

Place one fork in the breast as an anchor when beginning the carving. With another fork and a razor-sharp knife, cut off first the drumsticks, then thighs, then wings. Cut slices off one side of the breast, then the other side, which will also slice through the breast dressing. The cavity dressing should be removed with a large serving spoon. If the custom of serving from the head of the table is not practised at your house, place the cut meat on a plate so it can be passed.

If your turkey is large and the family small, can a couple of quarts of roast turkey, for Sunday dinners, instead of having the family eat cold turkey till they are tired of it.

★ ★ ★

*Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.—Isa. 9:6.*

★ ★ ★

### Education For Parents

PARENTAL education should be made compulsory before young people are allowed to marry, Dr. Kenneth Rogers, general secretary of the Big Brother Movement (Canada), advocated when he spoke in Eastern Canada recently on prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Delinquent boys and girls come from delinquent parents, Doctor Rogers declared. Anyone can be a parent. It is the most important calling in the world, and we have no required standards for it. Doctors, teachers and ministers must comply with the standards of their profession first. We even have talk of compulsory physical examination before marriage. Why not compulsory parental education before young people are allowed to become parents?

Dr. C. E. Silcox, director of the Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews, said, the juvenile collapse is not caused by the war, but by the disintegration of society in our day.

We are trying to do by law something that law can never do, he declared. Law can stop evil forces, but cannot make anyone good. Character education, led by the Church, should be the principal approach to juvenile delinquency problems.

Schools must teach the importance of community life and protecting of community property, said Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of Toronto schools.

### A BOON TO GROWING CHILDREN

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2 pounds of Water (about 4 cupsful)	0c
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4 Egg Yolks	10c
3 oz. Corn Starch (9 level tablespoons)	1 1/2c
1 oz. of Butter	2 1/2c
Pinch of Salt and a teaspoonful of LOVES Fruit Acid Solution, or a teaspoonful of Vinegar	2/3c
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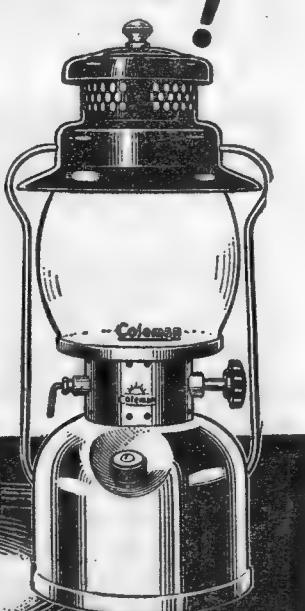
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# HOMEMAKING <sup>By Betty Brown</sup> and HOMEKEEPING

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — I was much interested in the list of Christmas gifts you sent for my perusal,—gifts that for several Yuletides you have been using to carry your Christmas greetings. I don't wonder that you feel that it is difficult to choose something "different", and yet suitable. Knowing your friends and relatives so well, I'll do my best to send along a few suggestions.

For your Aunt Hettie. How about a hot-water bottle with a knitted or crocheted wool cover? This will be much cheaper than an electric pad, and quite as effective.

For Bert and Lulu, who are hoping to build a new home in the near future (after the war); how about a book of house plans with a box of candy to enjoy as they look over the plans?

For Ray and Linnie, I suggest one of those lovely Christmasy crepe paper tablecloths. They come in Christmas colors with Santa Claus or poinsettia designs—one cloth and a dozen serviettes to match. Last year I sent a set to Bessie Cameron, and you should have read the lovely note of thanks she sent me! She detests laundry work, and she said that the cloth and serviettes took the place of her best damask and was really prettier for the occasion and was easily disposed of afterwards as well as being admired by her family.

For dear old Jerry Bangs, whose hobby is gardening, why not choose a nice pair of garden gloves in a pretty Christmas package? Accompanying them might be a few packets of garden seeds—some of the new specialties.

Your prospective theological student would appreciate a copy of Moat's Translation of the Bible—a unique gift that anyone might like.

Cousin Delia, who is such a slow correspondent would enjoy the joke if you sent her a box of nice writing material. And who wouldn't appreciate that, anyway?

A magazine subscription, or a new book would give a thrill to Jesse Jones, who is a bookworm.

And for Kitty Prowse, who was married recently, how about a recipe book with a pretty de luxe cover? You

might enter three or four recipes that have been "tried and proven" by you. I'll give you several right here.

First, here is a dainty conserve for her Christmas dinner. She will require the following ingredients: 3 cups of chopped cranberries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup each of currants and raisins, 2 chopped apples, juice and rind of 3 oranges, 1 cup of crushed pineapple, 3 cups of sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a cup of boiling water. Cook until thick, watching carefully that it doesn't stick. This is grand!

Recipes for a small Xmas. cake and pudding would be quite in order too, wouldn't they?

This pudding is quite light and not at all extravagant. Mix well the following ingredients: 2 cups stale bread crumbs; 1 cup flour; 1 cup each of raisins, currants, and brown sugar; 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg;  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pound each of chopped suet and citron. Mix well. Beat 3 eggs and add half a cup of molasses, and the juice and rind of a lemon. Dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  a teaspoon of boiling water, add it to the molasses and the egg, then mix into the dry ingredients, and pack into a greased mold. Steam 4 hours. Serve with any sauce.

The following recipe makes one four-pound cake, or two smaller ones: Beat 5 eggs together until very light. Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, add one cup of sugar, and beat again; add the beaten eggs, then two cups of flour, and a half a teaspoon each of nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice. Mix three quarters of a pound each of raisins and currants, half a pound of chopped dates or figs, half a pound each of chopped candied citron and cherries and a quarter pound of chopped almonds. Flour these well and add to the cake; add the juice and rind of one lemon and one orange. Bake in a moderate oven three hours. By baking this in two cakes, you have two lovely Christmas gifts for two old lady friends. They should be iced with Yuletide icing, and wrapped in Christmasy parcels.

Before I write again both Christmas and New Year days will have passed, so I'll close with my best wishes for both these festive seasons. Lovingly, BETTY.

## Visit To The Old Home

By EDNA JACQUES

THEY have the kitchen papered new,  
The pantry shelves are cupboards now,  
My mother's bedroom used to be  
So white and still—you'd wonder how  
A room could change so very much  
Under a stranger's careless touch.

THE kitchen used to be so warm  
And filled with unseen happy things,  
The smell of bread and apple pie,  
Flowers and books and blue smoke rings  
From dad's old pipe (his cushioned chair)  
Stands by the wall and looks so bare.

THE bedrooms now are neat and clean,  
The floors are painted fresh and new,  
The stairs (I'm glad) are still the same  
Slanted a bit, as if they grew  
A little weary of their load  
Like old feet on a country road.

VAINLY I sought amid the rooms  
To feel that I was home once more,  
But nothing seemed a bit the same  
You wouldn't think a wall and floor  
Could lose that dear familiar touch  
That used to matter, O so much.

NOW—I'm away—I realize  
Old houses have a soul, that dies.

# SELECTED RECIPES

## Liver Apple Salad

Cut cooked beef or pork liver in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch cubes. Add 1 cup diced celery, 1 tablespoon chili sauce,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped apple, and salt and pepper to taste. Moisten with mayonnaise and serve in a nest of crisp lettuce.

## Liver Dumplings

Chop 1 pound beef liver fine with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons ground suet. Add salt and pepper to taste. Soak 3 slices stale bread in water till soft; squeeze dry; crumble. Add to liver with 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon nutmeg and 2 tablespoons minced onion. Stir in about 2/3 cups sifted flour to make a batter. Drop from spoon into boiling salted water. Cover, and cook 10 minutes. Serve with fried onions.

## Beef Liver Vitamin Loaf

Combine 1 pound beef liver with 1 cup mashed, cooked carrots and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup pea puree. Season to taste. Form into a loaf, lay strips of salt pork over top and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 35 minutes.

## Children Fried Chuck Steak

Thoroughly pound flour, salt and pepper into steak, brown on both sides in hot lard, add water and cream to cover, and simmer over low heat, covered, until tender.

## Chuck and Noodles

Cut  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds beef chuck into 1-inch pieces. Season and cover with water. Simmer until tender. Add 8 ounces noodles and cook until noodles are tender. Add 2 teaspoons salt and 1 tablespoon butter; or crisco, blend well.

## Liver Rolls

Chop pork liver; saute in hot fat until brown. Place on cabbage leaves and roll up. Place in a baking dish; add a mixture of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup water, 1 tablespoon sugar and dash of cayenne. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 35 minutes. Serve with boiled rice.

## Beef Bean Pot

Combine 2 cups cooked kidney beans,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped onion and 1 pound hamburg which have been browned together with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound salt pork strips, 2 cups cooked tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped green pepper, (if available) and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups water. Simmer together 45 minutes. Serve hot on crackers or toast.

## Egg-burgers

Break 6 eggs into well-greased muffin tins, top with seasoned hamburg, dot with a few small pieces of butter, and bake in slow oven (300° F.) about 20 minutes.

## Potato Hamburg Loaf

Combine 1 pound hamburg, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups grated raw potato. Form into a loaf, lay bacon strips across the top and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 40 minutes.

## THE DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

THE time flies faster every year—now Christmas Day is nearly here. I scarce can think twelve months have passed since celebrating Christmas last. I know that then our hopes were high of all the war clouds rolling by before another Christmas came, but still the battles wax and wane, with bad news falling right and left and many a home of joy bereft. I kind of thought I'd not prepare the usual festive Christmas fare, and 'till the ending of the fray make Christmas just another day. A foolish thought! —No act of mine could dim the Christmas spark divine.

The heart, no matter how forlorn, finds comfort in the Christmas morn. It brings the promise once again of peace on earth, goodwill to men. Were hopes of these unjustified Christmas would long, long since have died.

## Spanish Hamburger

Cut 4 slices bacon into small pieces and saute until done. Brown  $1\frac{1}{3}$  cup chopped onion in bacon fat, add  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hamburg and seasonings to taste and cook until meat is browned. Add  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups cooked tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup uncooked washed rice, bacon and a dash of paprika. Turn into greased casserole and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours until rice is tender.

## Household Hints

**STORE** meat cold and covered loosely. With a damp cloth wipe off chops and roasts just before using. Keep meat for stews, cut-up poultry, or ground meat extra cold and cook soon. Cut-up meat tends to spoil faster than meat in a piece.

Keep cooked meat covered and cold. If serving it sliced or chopped, cut just before using.

Wash poultry thoroughly inside and out, dry well, and store very cold until time to cook.

Cook fish at once or wrap in wax paper and keep very cold. Be sure to put fish well away from other foods that are likely to take the fish odor.

Keep eggs, cheese, and milk covered and cold. Store eggs in a covered pan or bowl away from strong smelling foods.

Keep leftover yolks by adding just enough cold water to cover. Put egg whites in a jar or dish and cover tightly. Be sure to keep in a cold place. Use soon.

Put milk in colder part of refrigerator, covered, and away from odorous foods. Take out as much as you need at one time and keep the rest cool. Don't combine one day's milk with another's. The older milk may spoil the whole supply.

Dried and evaporated milk keep best in a cold, dry place.

If milk and egg dishes, such as custards, cream pies, puddings, are not to be eaten at once, cool them quickly. Store covered and cold.

Serve cottage cheese and other soft cheese soon after buying as they spoil fast. Store hard cheese tightly wrapped.

Best way to keep fats is cold, tightly covered, in a dark place away from odorous foods.

Save all drippings and fat cut from meat. Render cuttings of fat by heating slowly to separate fat from connective tissue, strain through a clean cloth, cool. Strain drippings if necessary. Store like other fats, covered, and very cold.

Clarify fats in which strong-flavored foods have been cooked by adding 1 cup of hot water for each cup of fat. Heat slowly for 10 minutes, stirring well. Strain and chill. Remove hardened fat from top of water and scrape off underside, getting off any dark material and as much water as possible. Use soon.



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4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	4 tsps. shortening
$\frac{1}{2}$ tspn. salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 cup whole wheat flour	6 to 12 chopped, stewed prunes, as desired
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar	

Sift together first three ingredients. Add whole wheat flour, lemon rind. Cut in shortening until mixed. Add milk to make soft dough. Roll out  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, spread with well-drained chopped prunes; sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces; stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 15.

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## Making Lampshades

By ANN BARRETT

LAMPSHADE making has the charm of infinite variety and is one of the thrifitier crafts which employs a range of talents, methods and materials.

What is a home today without several useful lamps with attractive shades that can be easily designed by any member of the family, and are most inexpensive to make, too.

It is here that the home craft-worker scores so much. Not only are the shades she makes herself very cheap compared to bought ones, but she can fit them to her home in a way that has much decorative appeal.

Lampshades must not only please the eye by their appearance, but please it in their very function, by making it easy and untiring for the eye to work.

White, cream, apricot or pink are suitable colors to use in making shades. These tones are kind to the sight and have a soft, delightful glow pleasant to behold.

There are varied ways of making shades, and materials used can either be of paper, parchment, buckram, glazed chintz or book-binder's cloth. If you are choosing a pleated paper lampshade to make, it will be well to get a suitable paper for pleating, as some papers do not pleat satisfactorily. A paper which is translucent, yet tough, is usually the best. We know of one farm woman who had great success with making some attractive lampshades out of the Christmas-patterned gift papers displayed in the stores at the Festive Season. The average size paper to use is 20 by 30 inches, and one sheet this size will make a shade for a medium-sized table lamp.

Besides the paper you will require mercerized embroidery cotton, silk or a thin lampshade cord; a wire lampshade frame, a pair of scissors, an embroidery stiletto for piercing holes.

A pleated shade fits over any ordinary wire lampshade frame, and a frame usually outlasts several shades. Making is simple, needing only neatness and care. Begin by measuring the depth and the distance round the base of the wire frame. For the shade you will need a long strip of paper which is rather more than twice as long as the base measurement and two inches deeper than the frame depth.

To get this long strip out of a single sheet of paper cut it lengthwise into two or more strips—two are usually enough—and join these by overlapping their ends about 1 inch and sewing them together with neat, zigzag back-stitches across the overlap. Be very careful when joining the two strips that their top and bottom edges form one continuous perfectly level line.

Lay the long joined strip out on the table, wrong side uppermost. With pencil and ruler make a mark every  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch along both top and bottom edges. Rule from each top mark to its corresponding bottom one, making the lines with a rather hard, sharply-pointed pencil, so that it will dig somewhat into the paper and give a definite mark along which to pleat.

The  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch will suit all shades up to a maximum depth of 8 inches. Above this size, the markings will be best  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart, and the paper should be cut deep enough to come  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above and below the wire frame.

After marking and ruling, pleat the whole length of the strip by sharply folding the paper, flat on the table, wrong side uppermost, backward and forward alternately like a concertina. Fold exactly on each pencil line and crease in the pleats with firm decision.

Drawstrings must be threaded through the shade at top and bottom so that it will pull up to fit and cling to the wire frame. Make the top line of holes 1 inch below the top edge, and the bottom line 1 inch above the bottom edge. Pinch up each pleat flat and pierce the middle of it with punch or stiletto, through thickness at once.

If working with a six-way punch, use the smallest hole that will take

your cord easily. Two or three pleats can usually be pinched together and pierced in one operation. When using a stiletto, a thimble worn on your forefinger will protect it against the point.

Join the pleated strip into a ring with zigzag back-stitching as for the first join. Thread embroidery cotton or thin cord through each line of holes. Finish each end of each drawstring with a bead, making a knot to hold it in place. Put the shade on the lamp, draw up the cords, top and bottom, to fit the frame and tie them in bows.

This makes a modern shade of great charm and looks well on table or standard lamps, and is hard to beat for cheerfulness, and also keeps clean a long time and wears well. From time to time, they can be thoroughly brushed with a soft, small brush which will take out the accumulated dust.

\* \* \*

## Home Education

By HELEN GREGG GREEN

SOMEONE has said that happiness and all that pertains to it is the one lesson we need to keep studying all our lives. Since we know that this is true, why is it we do not more earnestly try to help our children learn the art of happiness? "The art of happiness" sounds trite, but that's what it is—this learning to be happy and stay happy—an art. It is a beautiful habit which we should encourage the younger generation to develop now.

In this changing world whatever we have tucked away inside ourselves is going to become of greater importance than ever. There are bound to be many irritations that will take the joy out of our days unless we know how to handle them, or rather, how to handle ourselves, so that they won't harass us.

A friend of mine, speaking of "a small ache or pain" of her daughter's, said, "She made the most of it." That is one of the great failings of human nature: our tendency to make the most of our problems. Not so much the large ones—we often seem truly heroic in meeting these—but the small, irritating, upsetting, bothersome worries that we meet practically every day. We have a great capacity for trying to make our own world, instead of taking the world as it comes.

Thought-habits and emotion-habits are the result of repetition just as other habits are well known to be. How strange that most parents fail to teach children in their early days to learn to live with themselves happily.

We stress learning to live with other people, which is of course important, but not half as important as learning to live with one's very own self, for he is the one fellow who is with each of us always.

Let us set an example for the small child, and besides this start him at a very early age, thinking, if at all, very clearly about his little problems, and let him find out for himself how much better it is for all concerned not "to make the most of them." It's surprising how even a young child can get the idea. In his own little way he finds it pays dividends. He feels better inside when he runs happily to greet Daddy no matter what has happened; he feels happier when he doesn't pout, but makes the corners of his mouth turn up and so on. Real life stories help the child to form a picture of the kind of boy or girl he wants to be, and, eventually, the man or woman he wants to become.

Help your boy or girl to develop the habit of thinking actively instead of allowing his thoughts to drift. The drifter lets himself think any thoughts that occur to him and yields to any emotion that comes along.

Let us teach the coming generation, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

## If You Get Up Nights Help Your Kidneys

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When functional constipation hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and you suffer from its symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloat—get Forni's time-tested Alpen-krauter and take exactly as directed on label. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic tonic medicine compounded of 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpen-krauter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miseries and comfort your stomach at the same time, get Alpen-krauter today.

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FORNI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. FORNI'S MAGOLO—alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

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- Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me postage paid 1/2 oz. Alpen-krauter and free—60¢ value—trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.
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238 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.



## Country Diary



THERE is little left of the year except winter, and now the darkest hour of the year approaches—the winter solstice. A man from a gentler climate once told me he did not mind the intense cold of prairie winter so much as the long nights of darkness, which he said depressed his spirit. However, concentrated brightness is often gathered into the short space of a December day, crisp, sunny, delightful, with not a breath of air stirring, the smoke of kitchen fires rising straight upwards from the chimneys. On such a day the countryside is full of the sounds and sights of thrifty farm activities. On other days Boreas comes marching down from the north, whistling like a train crossing the bare prairie, breathing ice on the loops of telephone wires and on the criss-crossed pattern of the woven-wire fences.

Then there are the gray days of December, as this day. I like gray. It is soft and kind, and now snow has begun to fall quietly, evenly. Snow is part of the great mystery of winter—who can fully describe the beauty of snow-crystals and explain the meaning of their six rays? There can be no chance about this six-sided plan—no matter what the variation of design, (and they must be numberless), the figure of these flowers of the winter air is always the same. It is so in the symmetry of many earth-born flowers, three or doubling of three, and perhaps we may assume that the six-sidedness of the snow-crystal is also twice the original three. It is interesting to delve further backward and remember that three is the first number in both ancient mysticism and in modern science. Three dimensions are fundamental, space can be enclosed by three sides; three legs will support equilibrium, as of a stool. Two would not suffice, four are superfluous.

morning window panes are crystallized [or encrystallized, if I may use my own word] in frost, patterned as white ferns, leaves and fantastic flowers. To my mind the leaves resemble oak leaves, and the flowers thistles. As the heat from the newly-lit stove warms the air the lovely picture disappears. We miss our usual Christmas-tree vendor this year. That happy, rosy, dark-haired lad is really "missing", and the whole community mourns his uncertain fate in a hostile land. Now we must take the axe and off to the woods, a ten-mile drive in the sleigh with old Dolly and Bess, who trot steady and sure over the



ous. And twice three points are exactly necessary to hold intact the most fragile of all solids—a snowflake.

I like the word crystal, the sound and the written look. It has the delicate chime of silver bells, the tinkle of clear, shining water among stones, the rippling music of a waterfall, the jingle of ice in a glass, and calls up a picture of sparkling sunlight. The

crunching snow. The last pink sky of an early sunset with the exquisite tracery of bare trees against it, lights coming on in the windows, cows bawling, a dark, muffled figure or two crossing barnyards and pastures, all were familiar signs as we jog-trotted home. From one little house came the music of a radio choir singing "Silent Night".

It was the Northern mind that instituted tree-worship—spruce, holly, yule-log, and made of Christmas a children's festival, set to the tune of joyous carols, and encompassed by gifts to signify the Greatest Gift, and the spirit of goodwill to the brotherhood of man.

★ ★ ★

*Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke 2:14.*

★ ★ ★

STORE your precious spices in glass, metal, porcelain or wooden containers with tight covers, to preserve their flavour and aroma until they are used.

Be sure to use variety meats such as liver, kidney, hearts, sweetbreads and brains within 24 hours of purchase.

If food is in danger of going bad, cook it quickly and cool it. Keep it cold until it is to be used, and, if possible use promptly.

Keep your household knives sharp, and peel vegetables and fruit thin.

Old lace curtains make excellent window polishers.

★ ★ ★

*Unto you is born this day in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.*



## MEANS FLAVOUR

A HUDDSON'S BAY COMPANY PRODUCT

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Dull Living  
One-place stagnation

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F.R.R.-19



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The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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**Red Polls**

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

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Barton's Pony Ranch, Nekomis, Sask.

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MURPHY'S COCHIN BANTAMS, Black and Buff. Choice, matured birds in either variety. H. R. Murphy, Box 463, Chilliwack, B.C.

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WHEN YOU WANT TRAINED OR PARTLY trained pure Collie dogs or pups from outstanding cattle or sheep dogs, write to undersigned. My price on pups at 3 months old, either sex, is \$7. Our pups are warranted by replacement. Have many times refused \$75 for the mothers. These pups are generously reared from birth, so just don't waste your valuable time on something cheap and unsatisfactory. P. J. Kokatt, Box 1, Tompkins, Sask.

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480 ac., Lacombe district; school, 1 mile; town, 6 miles; splendid buildings. 300 acres cultivated; good soil. \$9,000 with \$3,000 cash.

625 ac., Lacombe district; 2 miles from town and school; good house and out-buildings, with cottage for help. Flowing well. 300 acres cultivated. \$13,000, with \$4,000 cash. A fine mixed farm.

1,240 ac., 20 miles from Calgary; best of wheat land; 1,100 acres cultivated; fair buildings; good water, near town and school. \$27.50 per acre; half cash.

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We have good farms listed in Calgary, Carbon, Stettler and Lacombe districts.

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Copy containing your advertisement will be sent you, and this will constitute an acknowledgment of your order.

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85 acres, 55 cleared, suitable for mixed farming, or dairy. Just outside city limits, Revelstoke, B.C. Large house, two small cottages, running water, electric lights, large barn. Apply Revelstoke Agencies Limited, Revelstoke, B.C.

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**FOR SALE**

1 USED, 1,500-watt, direct-connected gasoline-driven, 32-40-volt Lister Lighting Engine, complete with 15-plate, heavy duty, 300 A.H. batteries. For further particulars apply Toole, Peet Trust Company, Calgary, Alberta.

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ORDER your fur coat from J. H. Muhr, Hillhurst, Calgary. Our low-rent location, coupled with our method of purchasing furs direct from the trappers permits us to sell at the following low prices. Persian Lamb, \$500; Alaska (real) Seal, \$560; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), \$425; Muskrat (backs), \$325; Muskrat Flanks, \$225; Squirrel, \$350; Pacific Coast (very hard wearing), \$150. Write for prices on other coats. See how you save when you buy Gold Medal Furs from the manufacturer direct. Munro Fur Store, Hillhurst, Calgary.

THE FUR MARKET is improving, and we are paying the following prices for good average lots of freshly taken prime and properly handled furs (clear of kits and damaged). Badger, \$4.00; Beaver, \$25.00; Ermine, \$1.50; Fisher, \$90.00; Fox, Red, \$10.00; Cross, \$16; Lynx, \$45; Marten, \$40; Mink, \$25; Muskrat, \$1.40; Otter, \$22.00; Rabbit (Jack), 40c; Raccoon, \$3.50; Squirrel, 40c; Seneca Root, 60c to 80c per lb. Ship today and every day to J. H. Munro Ltd., 1363 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. (established 1913).

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Copy containing your advertisement will be sent you, and this will constitute an acknowledgment of your order.

Copy of your advertisement must reach us 15 days in advance of date of issue to insure insertion.

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**LIVESTOCK****CATTLE****ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

WANTED—Angus females. A carload of young cows or heifers in calf preferred. Please quote number for sale and price, and whether registered or not. Archie Campbell, Northwood, Ont.

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**WRINKLES,** Crowsfeet and saggy skin are caused by stretched pores. Shrink them and they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion will give you a fine texture skin, free of blackheads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin. You can feel the skin tighten. \$1.00 postpaid. Money-back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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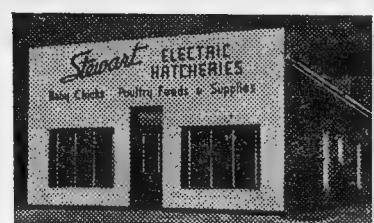
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The Home of Stewart Chicks



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602B-12th AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

**\$14,100 Bull is Dead**

**MONTVIC RENOWN**, the Holstein bull that sold for the Canadian record price of \$14,100 at the Trailind dispersal sale at Brantford two years ago, is dead. His owners, Curtiss Candy Co., of Chicago, report that he died following an operation for the removal of nail which had lodged in his stomach. Commenting on his work in the Curtiss herd, Glen M. Householder, Director of Extension for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, had this to say, "He was really doing a most outstanding job, perhaps the most uniform rumps and splendid hind legs which I have seen put on young stock in recent years by any one bull mated to a great cosmopolitan group of cows. They will have in the neighbourhood of one hundred calves as they had given him four-fifths of the service at Curtiss Candy during the past six or eight months."

**BABY CHICKS**

EARN \$50.00 the easy way. Estimate the number of white beans in an Imperial Quart Jar. First prize \$50.00, also 32 other valuable prizes. You may win \$50.00 in the contest, but you are sure of securing good chicks when you order from Tweddle and you are sure of saving money if you order them early. Tweddle 1944 chicks gave the best satisfaction in 19 years of hatching chicks. Don't take our word for it, read what our customers say in our 1945 price list. Our 1945 chicks will be even better than those we produced in 1944. Send for contest sheet telling you all about the contest, also Early Booking Price List. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries, Limited, Fergus, Ontario.



### MORE THAN EVER

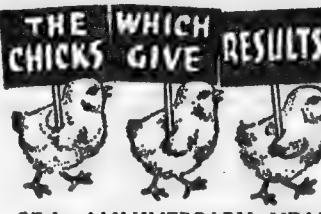
**MORE** than ever before is it necessary to raise GOOD BIRDS. Twenty-five years of effort and experience is behind the production of our famous chicks. Help to ENSURE your SUCCESS by ordering your chicks early from one of our Hatcheries.

Prices, per 100.	Unsexed	Pullets
White Leghorns	\$14.00	\$29.00
Reds, New Hamp.	15.00	28.00
Light Sussex	17.00	30.00
Leghorn Cockerels, per 100		\$3.00
Heavy Cockerels, per 100		\$8.00
<b>SUPER CHICKS, Sired by R.O.P. Males.</b>		
Leghorns	\$16.00	\$32.00
Reds, New Hamp.	17.00	32.00
Leghorn Cockerels, per 100		\$4.00
Heavy Cockerels per 100		\$10.00
95% Sexing accuracy guaranteed.		

Order NOW—avoid disappointment and remember "IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT."

### Rump & Sendall LTD.

Box R, Langley Prairie, B.C.



### 25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

In order to better serve our customers in the Interior of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, we are opening a modern branch hatchery at Vernon, B.C., in the famous Okanagan Valley. A new 78,000 Smith Electric Incubator will be installed and an expert hatcheryman will be in charge. This plant will be in operation in January for the balance of the season. Place your orders NOW direct from our advertisement in this issue.

### Rump & Sendall LTD.

Box R, VERNON, B.C.

### SAFETY GLASS for Automobiles Any Make of Car

### THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

**Lice Eradication**

**CATTLE** lice are widely distributed and are recognized as a pest by livestock owners. They are usually found where cattle are crowded in badly kept and poorly ventilated stables. The parasites are usually more prevalent on unthrifty animals although they may occur on animals in good flesh and kept in properly ventilated sanitary buildings.

Ordinarily lice on cattle are not observed until they become so numerous that they cause unmistakable signs of annoyance. Usually the animals whose condition first attracts attention are the poor, weak, unthrifty members of the herd and frequently the owner thinks they are infested with lice because they are unthrifty, whereas the unthrifty condition may be caused by the lice.

As a rule the individual members of a herd are not affected equally, as some cattle seem to be unsuitable hosts to such an extent that they may be considered practically immune. However, when lice are introduced into a herd during the fall or winter they usually spread rapidly until nearly every animal is infested.

The damages and losses caused by lice are of sufficient importance to warrant careful consideration and the application of proper treatment. There are two species found on cattle—the blood suckers commonly called blue lice and the biting louse called the little red louse. The blood suckers are usually found on mature cattle although they may occur on calves and young stock usually on the sides of the neck, brisket, inner surface of the thighs and head.

The biting lice are usually found on the withers and around the root of the tail but may occur on any part of the body.

For best results treatment should be commenced early in the fall before the weather becomes cold. Treatment to be effective should cover the entire bodies of all animals and may be applied either by hand brush or spray. A second treatment should be applied in fifteen days and in badly infested herds a third treatment may be advisable. Any of the commercial cattle dips may be used in the treatment in the proportions recommended by the manufacturer or a cheap effective home-made remedy kerosene emulsion may be used. The ingredients are as follows:

Soft soap	1 quart
Hard soap	1/4 lb.
Kerosene (coal oil)	1 pint
Water (soft)	2 quarts

Mix the soft soap and finely shaved hard soap with 2 quarts of hot water to dissolve completely. Add the kerosene and stir vigorously until a creamy emulsion is produced. Before using add a gallon of water.

Immediately following the first treatment of the cattle all refuse and litter should be carefully removed from the buildings also all manure. The premises should then be thoroughly disinfected including all utensils used around the infected animals.

**Beef Producers**

**PRODUCERS** of beef in Canada are assured of a market for all surplus beef in Britain for the year 1945, Agriculture Minister Gardiner said recently. He was referring to the statement made in the British House of Commons by the Minister of Food, to the effect that Canada will supply a minimum of 50,000,000 pounds of beef in 1944 and 1945, but that the United Kingdom will purchase a minimum of 112,000,000 pounds in 1944, 134,400,000 pounds in 1945, and will be glad to take additional amounts if available.

Mr. Gardiner explained "It has been the policy of the Dominion Government since early in the war to have a clause in the agreements with Britain read 'not less than' a given number of pounds. The beef agreement was the first departure from this in that a maximum as well as a minimum was set. The statement made by Colonel Llewellyn removes the maximum limitation and in effect says to Canadian producers there is a market in Britain for all surplus beef for the year 1945."


**THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

## FARM MACHINERY RATIONING

Until supplies are more nearly in line with consumer demand, the present system of rationing new farm machinery and equipment will be continued. The policy has been endorsed by agricultural authorities as the best method of ensuring delivery of available machinery to farmers most urgently in need of it. To help keep present machinery in operation there is no limit on the production of repair parts and such parts are not rationed.

Farmers are warned not to dispose of old tractors or other rationed farm equipment unless they have a permit from the Board to purchase new equipment next spring.

## SCHOOL LUNCHES

Schools with facilities for serving hot lunches to pupils during the cold weather may apply to a branch of the Ration Administration for registration as a quota user, thereby obtaining ration documents to purchase rationed commodities. Arrangements will be made only for those who remain at school for the noon lunch because of the distance from home, or because of bad roads and weather conditions. Application must be made by the principal or a teacher, giving the number of pupils staying for lunch.

## POTATO STORAGE ALLOWANCE

(Order A-1430, Now in Effect)

To encourage marketing of potatoes in January and February, storage allowances have been adjusted in all parts of Canada. Last year addition of this storage charge was permitted from January 6, with monthly increases to June 1. Under the new order the first storage increase of 5¢ per 75-lb. bag was allowed in November. Another allowance of 5¢ may be claimed on December 1, and a third of 5¢ on January 1. There will be no further storage adjustment for February. Monthly increases will be resumed on March 1, but on a reduced scale from last year.

## CHRISTMAS TURKEYS

The Board is continuing its 1943 policy in regard to farm sale of turkeys this Christmas. Primary producers may charge retail prices for turkeys of their own raising which they sell direct to industrial firms for employee Christmas gifts, to purveyors of meals or to consumers. The price charged must not exceed the retail price set in Order A-1310.

## FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

Improved supplies of potash and of animal, fish and other organic substances used for fertilizers have enabled the Board to revoke Orders A-856 and A-870. Larger allocations of potash will permit manufacturers to return to the normal percentage of potash in mixed fertilizers and at the same time meet an expected demand of well over 40,000 tons. Order A-870 prohibited the use in fertilizer of such organic products as bone meal, linseed oil meal, fish scrap, cottonseed meal and bone flour and has been revoked because these products are now more readily available.

Farmers have been advised to get their fertilizer orders in early so that the spring demands can be properly arranged for.

## FEED PACKAGES

Limits on the packaging of feeding stuffs in fabric or paper bags have been removed by revoking Order A-306 which provided that fabric bags should not be used for packaging feeding stuffs in less than 100-lb. quantities and paper bag quantities were limited to five, ten, 25, 50 or 100 pounds.

## CHRISTMAS TREES

Farmers cutting Christmas trees on their own property are permitted to haul these trees in their own trucks beyond the 35-mile limit. Other persons may not haul trees in trucks beyond this distance.

*For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.*

## Alberta Junior Clubs

AT a series of regional judging contests held recently at Edmonton, Lacombe and Olds for teams representing the junior live stock and crop clubs of the province, regional winners were declared and the winning teams entered the final contests held at Edmonton on November 2nd at which the provincial championships were decided. These regional and final competitions resulted as follows:

**REGIONAL CONTESTS** at the University Farm Edmonton, Oct. 30th (for clubs of northern districts).

**Seed Judging**—Winner—Bon Accord team: Stanley Kowalski and Paul Dowhaniuk.

**Beef Cattle Judging**—Winner—Bon Accord team: Frank Rigney and Robert Moore.

**REGIONAL CONTESTS** at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, October 31st (for clubs of central districts).

**Seed Judging**—Winner: Bashaw team: Kenneth Puffer and Clarence Fuerst.

**Beef Cattle Judging**—Winner: Innisfail team: John Brown and David Bradshaw.

**REGIONAL CONTESTS** at the School of Agriculture, Olds, November 1st (for teams of southern districts).

**Seed Judging**—Winner: The Vauxhall team: Lucien Claeys and Harold Dalton.

**Beef Cattle Judging**—Winner: The Nigger John Club (Millcent): Roy Berg and Don Berg.

**FINAL CONTESTS** at the University Farm, Edmonton, November 2nd (for regional winners in the seed and beef cattle projects and for all teams entered in the swine and dairy cattle projects).

**Seed Judging**—Provincial Champions—The Bashaw team: Kenneth Puffer and Clarence Fuerst. Coach—R. D. Price, District Agriculturist, Stettler.

**Beef Cattle Judging**—Teams of the North Edmonton, Innisfail and Nigger John beef cattle clubs. Provincial Champions — The North Edmonton team: Frank Rigney and Robert Moore. Coach—F. N. Miller, District Agriculturist, Edmonton.

**Dairy Cattle Judging**—Provincial Champions—The Rosalind team: Ila Nichols and Mildred Pederson. Coach—J. L. Kerns, District Agriculturist, Camrose.

**Swine Judging**—Provincial Champions: The Erskine team: Sheridan Clark and Earl Bergman. Coach—R. D. Price, District Agriculturist, Stettler.

The four champion teams won a free trip to the National Junior Club Judging Competitions held in Toronto and the Ontario Agricultural College on November 20th and 21st, under the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Teams standing in second place at the provincial finals win the free trip to Club Week at the School of Agriculture, Olds, next July.

NOTE:—District Agriculturists held elimination contests in their own districts prior to the required contests.

• • •

## Lubricating Oil Discovered

FOR the first time in Alberta's oil history, lubricating oil is now procurable in the province from two different sources — from Princess, seventy miles east of Gleichen in the plains area, and from Ram River in the foothills, thirty miles west of Rocky Mountain House.

• • •

## Classic Holstein Sale

ALBERTA breeders took a prominent part in the second annual Dominion Classic Holstein Sale held October 14 at Winnipeg. Harry Hays, Calgary, was sale manager, and J. W. Durno, Calgary, auctioneer. Lars Willumsen, Okotoks, paid the top price of \$1,075 for Hays' Rag Apple DeKol, a nine-year-old consigned by Hays & Co., Calgary. This cow recently completed a production record of 1,042 lbs. butterfat from 27,085 lbs. milk. Second highest price, \$925, also received by Hays & Co. for Tuxedo Rag Apple Nettie, this year's grand champion female at Calgary Exhibition. She went to A. J. Davidson, Edmonton. Hays & Jensen, Carstairs, received \$430 for a seven-year-old and her baby calf; G. M. Gibb, South Edmonton, \$565 for a six-year-old and her calf; L. A. Ordze, South Edmonton, \$375 for a four-year-old that went to G. M. Gibb; J. W. Hosford, Edmonton, \$335 for a two-year-old; A. J. Davidson, South Edmonton, \$260 for a yearling; R. P. Gibb, Edmonton, \$235 for a five-year-old; and W. R. Johnson, Calgary, \$210 for a five-year-old.

G. M. Gibb bought a four-year-old (from L. A. Ordze) at \$375 and a five-year-old at \$235; Lars Willumsen, a three-year-old at \$360; J. W. Hosford, a six-year-old at \$300, and L. A. Ordze a three-year-old at \$210.

Altogether 61 head, all females, brought \$20,780 for a general average of \$340.66 which compares favourably with the \$280.58 figure of last year. Bancroft Acres Farm, Flint, took eight head, the top being \$700 for a four-year-old, Rockwood Princess T. Palmyra who was Grand Champion at Regina this summer for her consignor, Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert. Bancroft Acres also took a yearling, the Junior Champion at Brandon, Portage, Regina and Saskatoon, from Rockwood Holsteins at \$650. A Rockwood two-year-old went to Red River Dairy, Fort Garry, Man., at \$610. Hospital for Mental Diseases, Selkirk, sold a four-year-old Excellent cow for \$625, she, too, going to Bancroft Acres.

Animals were consigned to this sale from the best herds of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Purchasers came from all three of these provinces plus Ontario and the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Indiana. A number of head were bought for shipment to Mexico.

## Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates commenced on the 28th of November in Calgary. This year marks the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The past year's operations were marked by the best results ever achieved in the way of earnings.

From handleings of 41.5 million bushels of grain in the 1943-44 crop year net earnings were \$1,351,808.76. This result was obtained after allowance for full depreciation and payment of interest to the government.

Comparative figures for the previous business year: net earnings of \$754,315.06 from handleings of 35 million bushels.

The first Alberta Wheat Pool elevators were built in 1925. At the end of the 1943-44 crop year Pool elevators numbered 436 and total capacity of all Alberta Pool-owned grain facilities was in excess of 40 million bushels.

In the nineteen years since Alberta Pool Elevators commenced operations, its country houses have handled a total of 613,308,142 bushels.

Over the years Alberta Pool Elevators have paid patronage dividends totalling \$2,930,243.62.

With regard to the indebtedness of the Wheat Pool to the Alberta government, payments of principal and interest have been made as follows since 1931:

Principal -----	\$2,319,000.00
Interest -----	2,979,237.50

Since 1931 the Pool's working capital has been increased by \$3,874,474.99, and the reserve holders' equity increased from \$3,647,799.50 to \$7,690,972.72.

## Egg Powder

THE drying of eggs in Canada for delivery to the British Ministry of Food in the form of powder is an outstanding example of the highly developed methods of sanitation and expert workmanship in vogue in the production of Canadian food products. The work is carried on under the Special Products Board.

The success of Canadian egg powder really begins with the high quality of the shell eggs used, while the drying plants, of which there are nine at present working under the strict supervision of the Board, are models of sanitation. No detail is overlooked. The lids of all cases of the graded and inspected eggs arriving at the plants must be removed outside the breaking room, and the eggs transferred to sanitary buckets or other suitable containers. From the buckets the eggs are taken directly to the breaking table and broken by girls in white overalls. A stainless steel knife is used to break the eggs into a stainless steel cup on a tray, and as each egg is cracked and the shell separated, the girls raise it to about chin level, dropping the contents into the cup with a quick, expert jerk. This removes the thin albumen which would otherwise stick to the shell.

When two or three eggs have been broken, they are again examined for off odours in order to avoid a possible undesirable egg contaminating the contents of the cup and consequently of the whole bucket. When the cup is full, the melange—liquid eggs—is poured into a bucket and when the bucket is full it is emptied into a settling tank equipped with sieves, and from there it is pumped from a line filler to holding vats. From these vats, the melange can either be pumped to the drier or poured into moulds and put into a sharp freezer. The melange arrives at the vats at low temperature around 35 to 40 degrees, and from the vats, high pressure pumps force it directly to the drier.

When the melange comes from the nozzle it resembles a small cloud of mist which is immediately picked up by the inlet air and carried part of the way in the air current before it becomes dry and falls as a powder to the bottom of the chamber. The powder is continually removed by an auger and conveyed to the sifter. As the powder travels, it is cooled to a temperature of at least 80 degrees F., the specified temperature at which powder must be packed. The packaging is a process which requires full supervision at all times, in common with every phase of converting a shell egg into dried egg powder.

• • •

## Butter Output

THE output of creamery butter in Saskatchewan during October totalled 3,090,915 pounds. This is the second highest October production so far reported by the province, being exceeded only by the 1943 make which amounted to 3,423,200 pounds.

The decrease from last year's level of production was quite general over the province with the exception of a few isolated districts and present indications are that it will continue on this basis during the winter months.

The make for the year to date remains above the same ten-month period of 1943 by 1,146,784 pounds or 2.7 per cent.

## Automobile Guide

GENERAL MOTORS have just issued a 65-page booklet entitled "The Automobile User's Guide with War-time Suggestions." This booklet is well written and very informative. It tells how to save gasoline, tires and repair bills. How to prolong the life of your car and keep it looking new. The booklet is for the use of experts as well as for the beginner and for the owners of all makes of cars. It can be had free of charge by writing to General Motors Products of Canada Limited, Oshawa, Canada.

# WIT OF THE WORLD

### More "Howlers"

MORE boners are pulled in school exams than there are jokes on national radio programmes. Those who don't believe that exams are harder on the teacher than on the pupil should read the following actual answers:

"William Tell invented the telephone."

"Two occupations of the civilized race are work and looking for work."

"In mathematics, Persia gave us the decimal system."

"Chemistry is the study of how a thing that is busted gets together under certain situations, and how them that's together gets separated."

"A circle is a round line with no kinks in it, joined up so as not to show where it began."

"To keep milk from turning sour, keep it in the cow."

"University suffrage was when the whole universe was made to suffer."

"Savages are people who don't know what wrong is until missionaries show them."

"An antique is something no one would be seen with if there were more of them, but which everyone wants when no one has any."

### More Encores

THE young lovers were trying to find some quiet, secluded spot for a long embrace. But everywhere they went there were people, people, people. And the girl was shy.

Suddenly the man had a bright idea. Triumphant he led her to the railway station, and, standing beside the door of a railway carriage at though seeing her off, kissed her fondly.

After the couple had repeated the experiment at four or five different platforms, a sympathetic porter strolled up and whispered to the young man:

"Take 'er round to the bus stop, mate. They goes ev'ry three minutes from there."

### Another on Builder

SPEAKING of the speed with which Henry Kaiser has been building ships for the Government, it is said that a society lady was recently asked to officiate at the christening of a new vessel. She was led out upon a high platform, and Mr. Keiser placed a bottle of champagne in her hand. "Get ready!" he instructed.

The lady glanced over the platform railing and saw only the keel of a vessel being placed far down below.

"But, Mr. Kaiser," she objected. "There is no vessel here for me to christen!"

"It'll be up in a minute!" he said, excitedly. "Start swinging!"

### Lesson in Grammar

LADY—"Did you notice the pile of wood in the yard?"

Tramp—"Yes, lady, I seen it."

Lady—"You should mind your grammar, and say you saw it."

Tramp—"Lady, you saw me see it, but you ain't seen me saw it."

### Pasteurized

"I DO hope you keep cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman.

"Yes, madam," replied the milkman, "of course, we keep them in a pasture."

"I'm so glad. I've been told that pasteurized milk is much the best."

\* \* \*

A FARM hand took his girl for a buggy ride and nine miles out in the country the horse dropped dead.

"Oh, dear," sighed the girl, "and I'm so tired."

"Suppose I give you a nice kiss," said the farm hand. "That will put life in you."

"In that case," said the girl, "you'd better kiss the horse."

\* \* \*

"JUNIOR: Dad, what is a financier?

Father: My son, a financier is a man who is capable of inducing other men to pile up a fortune for him.

\* \* \*

MISTRESS: "Your references seem to suggest that you frequently change your place?"

Maid: "Yes, my fiance is with a traveling circus."

\* \* \*

JUDGE: "The sentence is twenty years' penal servitude."

Prisoner: "But, my lord, I won't live that long!"

"Never mind, just do the best you can."

\* \* \*

"AND now," said the sweet young thing to the salesman, who had just put the car through its paces, "show me the depreciation. I hear it's very heavy on these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the salesman, who was nothing if not quick on the comeback, "we found it a source of worry, so had it removed."

\* \* \*

CANDIDATE — "How did you like my speech on the agricultural problem?"

Farmer — "It wasn't bad, but a day's rain would do a heap more good."

\* \* \*

A SCHOOLMASTER, giving a music lesson, inquired whether the pupils had any favourite anthem they would like to sing.

"God Save the King!" said one of the lads.

"Now, tell me, what made you think of the National Anthem?"

"Because," replied the boy, "then it's time to go home."

\* \* \*

MURPHY: "Have ye seen Pat lately?"

Mike: Faith, yes, I thought I saw him on the other side of the road yesterday, and he thought he saw me, but, begorra, when we got up to one another it was neither of us."

\* \* \*

## The Farm & Ranch Review Is the KEY to the Western Market



It has enjoyed the confidence of its readers and Advertisers for more than 37 years.

A small ad. will sell what you don't want — will get you what you do want.

SEE CLASSIFIED AD. PAGE FOR RATES, ETC.

## Minerals Needed

ALL farm animals, including poultry, require minerals in their feed for proper nourishment and growth, and, because some feeds lack certain mineral elements, they must be supplemented. The four principal mineral elements needed by farm animals in fairly large amounts are sodium, chlorine, calcium, and phosphorus. Animals require salt every day, and as common salt supplies their need for sodium and chlorine, salt should be available to them all the time.

Calcium and phosphorus are provided in various fodders, roughages and grains, but some of these feeds may be deficient in the essential minerals in certain areas, due to the lack of minerals in the soil. In consequence, edible supplementary mineral feeds, such as bonemeal and monocalcium phosphate, are sometimes used to complete the proper feeding ration. Iodine is an essential element which is required in small quantities. Other minerals needed by live stock are iron, copper, sulphur, magnesium, boron, manganese, zinc, and cobalt. All of these are usually found in abundance in grains, fodders, and pasture feeds. What is known as "the free choice" in feeding mineral supplements is a satisfactory method. The minerals are kept separate and made available to the live stock at all times by means of suitable self-feeders.

The mineral requirements for different animals and poultry vary, and may differ further according to the stage of growth or the purpose for which the stock is grown. Further information on mineral requirements for the different kinds of live stock may be obtained from the nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Station.

## HIGH PRODUCTION

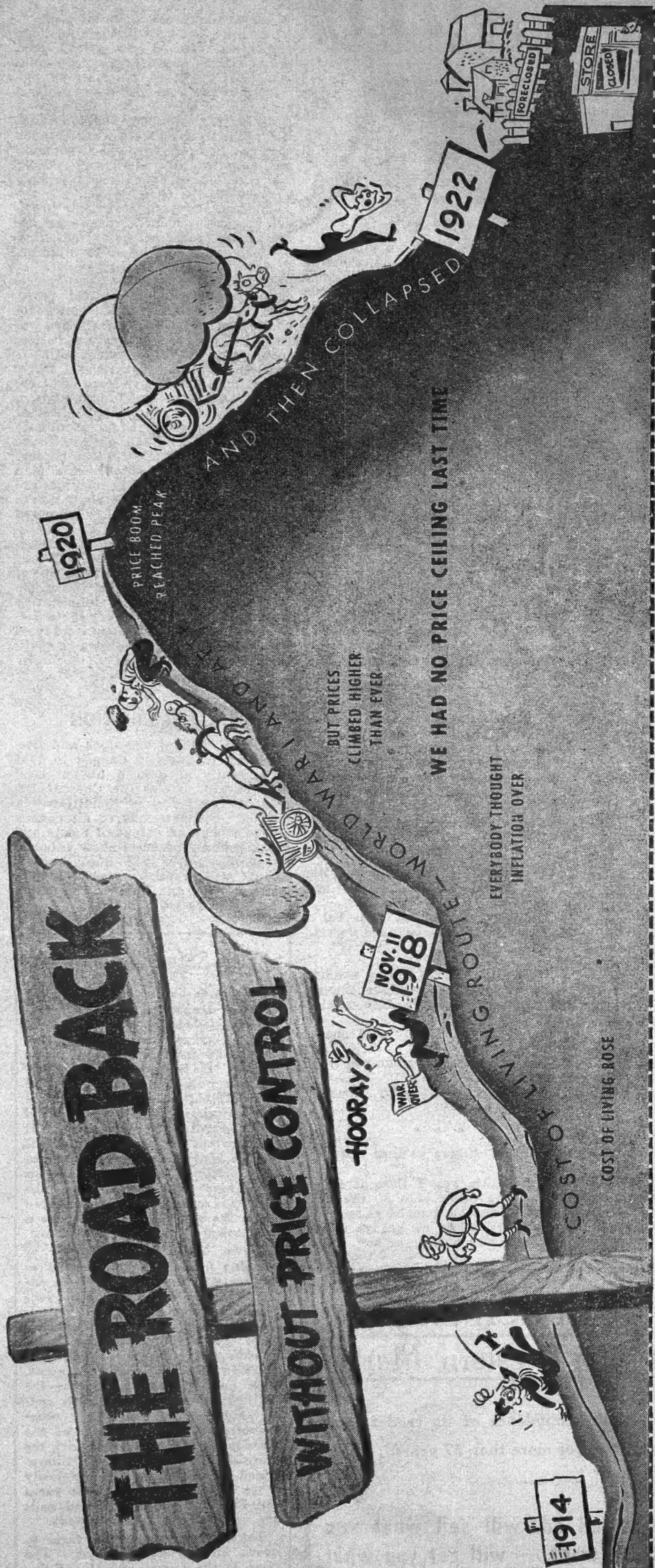
PRODUCTION of live stock and live stock products in Canada in 1944 is generally at even a higher level than in 1943, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. Slaughterings of all classes of live stock and output of meats and packing house products show substantial increases over 1943. Bacon exports in 1944 will probably exceed the high total of 1943, and beef is also going overseas in record volume.

## Farm Safety Important

IF any one lives and works amidst the dangerous uncertainties of missing ladder rungs, projecting nails, balky gasoline engines, and a dozen and one other risks, it is the farmer. He is the man who is keeping not only the Canadian dinner pail full, but is putting a good deal into Britain's. He also does a good deal towards clothing the nation. It is important that such an important man be kept constantly in top working condition. When war calls his hired man to military service, the farmer is expected to go right ahead doing the best he can—in fact, he is even asked to produce more.

Never before in the history of farming in Canada has it been so necessary that every farmer be fitted to look an emergency in the face and know how to meet it. This is the first step to national agricultural preparedness — this safeguarding of manpower against impairment through avoidable causes. It is an unpleasant truth that the accident ratio in agriculture is considerably higher than in any other industry. The greater part of the accidents could be avoided with the exercise of a little care. Sharp-edged tools left about carelessly cause many accidents. So do racks and fences not in repair, and nails not removed from loose boards.

Take a look around the farm to check on any accident risk. The farm is the source of a front line weapon of war-food. It is a vital factor to victory. The farmer's fitness is as important as the sailor's, soldier's or airman's.—The Budget.



The worst inflation came AFTER the war the last time . . . to be followed by disastrous deflation, unemployment and confusion. For Canada to manage successfully the change back to peace, maintain employment, and meet the world's competition . . . we must continue to have stable economic conditions. To protect the individual from rising costs of living and later unemployment we must continue to prevent inflation.

**To prevent a repetition of the conditions following the last war**

**PRICE CONTROL MUST BE MAINTAINED**

AS LONG AS INFLATION THREATENS US.

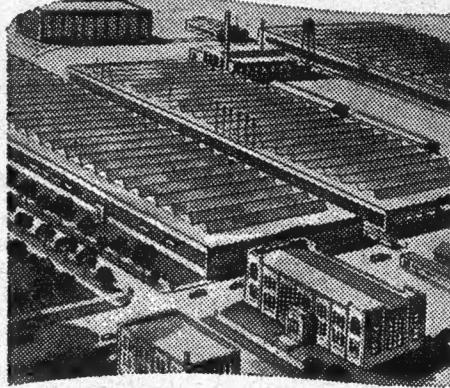
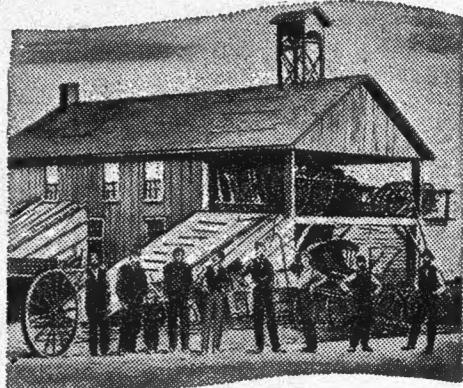
This can only be done if production is efficient and economical, costs are kept down and consumers refuse to pay more than ceiling prices.

# GROW



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-FOR 75 YEARS!

Up through 75 eventful years of Canadian history . . . up from horse and buggy days to the fast-moving, mechanized world of today — General Motors of Canada and the pioneer venture from which it sprung, have grown with this growing nation.

Thanks to the constant and continued support of the Canadian public, General Motors, through three-quarters of a century of service to Canada—

has developed into a vital national asset . . . a power for progress in peace, a tower of strength in war!

From GM's busy assembly lines has rolled a mighty measure of the automotive transportation that has helped build modern Canada. From GM's factories and foundries, at this critical time, is pouring an overwhelming volume of that splendid fighting equipment which is speeding Victory.

As a partner in Canada's forward march to nationhood and inspired by a seventy-five year long tradition of high craftsmanship — General Motors of Canada, in this its Jubilee Year, pledges itself anew to the proud task of producing "More and Better Things for More People".

# GENERAL MOTORS

*More and Better Things for More People*

**GM**  
GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC  
OLDSMOBILE  
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CADILLAC • CHEVROLET  
AND GMC TRUCKS